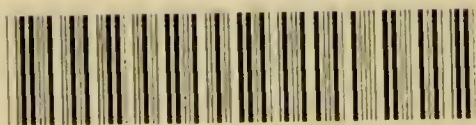


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Malay Materia Medica

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MALAY MATERIA MEDICA.

By H. N. RIDLEY, M.A., F.L.S.

(Read 7th April, 1894.)

The study of the materia medica of any race which has derived its knowledge of medicine empirically is always one of considerable interest from an ethnological point of view inasmuch as it will be found to throw much light on the superstitions and ideas of the people, but it has a greater practical value when the drugs used are derived from the almost unknown flora of such a region as the Malay Peninsula.

There are many difficulties attending the study, chief among which are the correlations of the drug, often imported in the form of twigs or roots, with the living and identifiable plant, and though in many cases much help is to be obtained by the use of the native name, yet unless one can meet with a really cunning herbalist, one may often be deceived by the blunders of the informant, who, perhaps, will confuse two similar looking but different plants.

The cleverest herbalists are the Jakuns and Sakais from whom, doubtless, the Malays have learnt much. A man who has to depend entirely for his food and medicine on what is growing round him in the jungle naturally learns very soon the use of each herb and tree. But with the receding of the forests from the cultivated country and the introduction of European, Indian and Chinese drugs, the Malay medicines are less and less used and their uses are becoming forgotten.

I propose to confine this paper to the drugs of Malays, as they are very much less known than those of the Indian and Chinese pharmacopœia, though many of these are now regularly in use by Malays.

The Malay's knowledge of human physiology and anatomy is naturally very limited, and his nosology almost as scanty. He is acquainted with conspicuous and easily determined diseases such as dysentery and consumption, and seem to understand something about them, but obscurer diseases such as heart-disease, and hysteria, are ascribed to the influence of devils, or the action of witchcraft.

Indeed in looking into the Malay pharmacopœia one cannot help being struck by its resemblance to that of England five centuries ago and even later. We have the uses of various portions of animals such as the Slow Loris (*Kangkong*) long shown to be worthless as drugs. We have the same ideas that this or that plant with the addition of some rose water or pepper or some other substance will serve for any illness that can possibly occur.

We have also the sacred herbs brought from Mecca, such as the Rose of Jericho (*Anastasia hierochuntica*) which being brought from Mecca as a flower from Eve's grave, is supposed to have marvellous properties. It is soaked in water and the water given to the patient to drink. Or again the texts of the Koran are written on paper and soaked in water and tied on the head, and there are other semi-religious pharmaceuticals.

Again, we have even traces of the Doctrine of Signatures which may be illustrated by the use of *Balanophora* as an aphrodisiac. This plant grows on Mount Ophir, and has a most curious resemblance to the male organs, which is quite enough to induce Malays to make expeditions to Mount Ophir in search of so powerful an aphrodisiac. Strongly scented or flavoured plants are, of course, in great repute, and as in many cases the scent or flavour is due to some active principle, some of these will, perhaps, be found valuable additions to our pharmacopœia.

Many popular medicines seemed to have no definite properties at all, or if they have a principle, are so weak or are used in such small quantities that it is difficult to imagine their being of any value. Others, such as Pegaga (*Hydrocotyle Asiatica*) and *Cassia alata*, have well-known properties and are in use all over the regions in which they grow.

But there are a considerable number of herbs and trees which evidently have valuable properties but which have either not been tested scientifically at all, or have been rejected on account of their not giving good results when tested. In the latter cases, I believe that this is often due to bad preparation of the samples or the principle may, perhaps, be destroyed by drying, as in the case of gambier leaves, which though when green and fresh contain abundance of tannin, become brown and lose every trace of it a few hours after gathering.

Enemata and injections of any kind are quite unknown to the Malays, who, indeed, would be afraid to use any such operations. They are very fond of external applications either stimulant or cooling, and a very large number of leaves of different plants are applied to the head to cure headache.

They are also very partial to baths in which various substances are steeped, and are especially particular as to the bath used after confinement, into which decoctions, chiefly of astringents, are poured. In some cases the patient is smoked, and this is usual when he is possessed or under the influence of evil spirits. Thus, when a child suffers from "*Sampuh Pachut*," that is to say, when it persistently cries and will not take its food, it is treated in the following way:—The leaves of *Hedyotis congesta*, Br., a tall jungle weed, known as "*Lida Jin*," or "*Poko Sampuh Pachut*," are boiled with some other leaves till one-third of the liquor is evaporated and the decoction exposed to the dew for a night, and the child is bathed with it, or a quantity of roadside rubbish, dead leaves, sticks, chewed sugar cane etc., is boiled and the child is bathed in the liquid (it is washed afterwards) and it is then smoked over a fire consisting of a nest of a weaver bird (*Sarang Tampur*), the skin of a bottle gourd (*Labu*)

and a piece of wood which has been struck by lightning. The disease is supposed to be due to the influence of devils which are, by these means, driven away.

Chewing betel-nut while reciting certain passages of the Koran and then spitting on the head of the patient is believed to have a marvellous effect in curing fevers and other ailments. Forms of hypnotism are, I believe, used by the regular wizards, but I have not been able to properly investigate this.

Actual cautery is sometimes though rarely used and in the following manner for wounds, especially punctured ones:—A bit of wick or rag is dipped in coco-nut oil and lit, and the oil allowed to drop into the wound. I have seen a bad bamboo puncture which resisted all ordinary treatment heal up very speedily after this painful operation.

I have classified the drugs according to their uses but it must be remembered that a Malay medicine rarely consists of a single drug, and one celebrated medicine contains a hundred different ingredients.

Aperients.

The common aperients in use are:—

Castor oil (*Farah*), purging nuts (*Farah Blanda*), croton oil, aloes and senna leaves, (*Sena Makki*). This latter has a great reputation for all kinds of sickness especially as it comes from Mecca, and, consequently, has a semi-religious value attached to it. The leaves are ground to powder, and sifted and the weight of three drachms is a dose.

The long nutmeg (*Myristica fatua* L.) imported here in considerable quantity, is also used as a purgative, the seeds pounded and given alone or in combination with senna.

The seed of *Castanopsis*, a large one-seeded chestnut, given in small quantities, produces flatulence, a whole nut is purgative.

Portulaca oleracea, L., (*Gelang Pasir*) a common succulent weed used as a vegetable and commonly collected and sold for that purpose, combined with an aromatic little herb *Brimi Limnophila villosa*, Benth, is said also to be aperient.

Astringents.

The Malay suffers much from dysentery and diarrhœa, often due to the reckless way he gorges on unripe fruits, so that diarrhœa and dysentery medicines are in much request, and a great number are reputed valuable. Most of these are astringent, and probably contain tannin.

The most important are the following:—

Carapa Moluccana, Gaertn., Nireh bark. The bark of an abundant mangrove swamp tree.

The best method of using this is to boil the bark for two hours in a copper-pan, then, after straining, to continue boiling till the decoction becomes thick, and then dry off by slow heat. It forms a crystalline mass of a deep brown colour, soluble in water and spirits of wine. This should be dissolved in spirits and two tea-

spoonfuls given in water every day. It has a high reputation in dysentery, and seems to be well worth the attention of pharmacists.

Garcinia Mangostana, L., mangosteen husks. The rinds are collected and exported to China by the Chinese. Treated in the same way as the Nireh bark, it gives a very similar extract. The Natives prefer the husks of unripe fruits; they are regularly sold in the drug shops, and are very popular.

Melastoma polyanthum, Bl., "Senduduk." The common shrub known here as Singapore Rhododendron. The young shoots are boiled and the decoction used alone in combination with mangosteen bark.

Uncaria Gambier, Roxb., Gambier. The prepared extract is used usually in combination with other astringents.

Other commonly used plants are :—

Rubus moluccanus, L., (*Rosaceæ*) "Akar kupor", "Tempu ranak", the wild raspberry. A decoction of the roots is used like that of *Rubus canadensis* in America for dysentery.

Decuspermum paniculatum, Kurz., (*Myrtaceæ*) "Kelintek Nya-mok." The leaves are chewed with betel for dysentery.

Uraria crinita, Desv., (*Leguminosæ*) "Poko ekor kucing." Roots for diarrhœa.

Ancistrocladus extensus, var., *Penangianus* (*Dipterocarpeæ*) "Akar julong hitam." Roots used.

Punica granatum, L., (*Lythrarix*) "Delima." Pomegranate. The bark of the root.

Morinda citrifolia, L., and *M. tinctoria*, Roxb. (*Rubiaceæ*) "Mengkudu." Decoction of bark. A coarse, strong astringent.

Hedyotis capitellata, Wall, (*Rubiaceæ*) "Akar sutnibut", "Akar kuminiyan hantu." Decoction of roots.

H. glabra, Br., "Rumput sibueh." Whole plant.

Gynura sarmentosa, Dec., (*Compositæ*) "Kulamayi merah," "Akar subiak." Decoction of roots.

Didymocarpus reptans, Jack., (*Gesneraceæ*) "Akar sumpuh darah," (lit. dysentery root). Roots and leaves in a decoction.

Nepenthes Reinwardtii, Miq., "Priok kra betina." a pitcher plant. Decoction of roots.

Those of *N. ampullacea* are boiled and rubbed on the stomach for stomachache.

Cyathula prostrata, (*Amarantaceæ*) "Jarang-jarang." A decoction of the roots is given for dysentery.

Iygodium scandens, L., "Ribu Ribu." a climbing fern. The stem and fronds boiled for Dysentery.

Polyporus sanguineus, "Chendarawan merah." A common red fungus which grows on dead wood, is boiled and the decoction drunk, generally used in combination with other plants.

Stomachics.

Hydrocotyle Asiatica L., (*Umbelliferæ*) "Pegaga."

This is much valued by the Natives, and women may often be seen collecting the plant for sale. It is used in curry, as well as

for liver complaint. The leaves pounded on a stone and then put into a cup with water and left to stand for some hours, produce a decoction of some repute in consumption. In India and Mauritius it is said to be used for syphilis and leprosy. It is also said to be valuable in skin diseases. The properties of the herb seem to disappear, to a large extent at least, on drying, wherefor it has proved a failure in European medicine. A tincture made here from fresh leaves might prove valuable.

Rourea fulgens, Planch., (*Connaraceæ*) "Semilat."

An abundant climber in the jungles, conspicuous from its bright pink young leaves. This has a great reputation as a stomachic among the Natives. Its roots are boiled, and the decoction drunk for stomachache.

Sterculia scaphigera (*Sterculiaceæ*) "Kembang semangkok."

The seeds of this magnificent tree are imported into Singapore for sale in the drug shops, where there is a good demand for them. When steeped in water the testa produces a large quantity of mucilage, so that one seed will fill a cup whence the native name literally Fill-cup. One or two seeds are put in a cup of water overnight with a little sugar candy and mucilage is eaten on rising in the morning. It is supposed to clear the stomach and cool the blood. The active principle in the mucilage is bassorin.

Stomach-complaints, Colic &c.

Vernonia scandens, Dec., "Tombak tombak", "Ragin." Roots boiled and decoction drunk.

V. cinerea, Less., "Rumput sabagi", "Sembong hutan", "Tombak bukit." A common weed. A decoction of the roots is used for diarrhœa, and the leaves for colic.

Blumea balsamifera, Dec., "Sembong." The source of the Ai camphor. A coarse herb with a strong camphoraceous odour. A quantity of leaves distilled gave a clear, green oil, with distinctly rubefacient properties. This plant is employed in combination with many other drugs for various diseases, and is given alone for stomachache, as a decoction of leaves and roots. It is also used to put into the water in which a woman is bathed after confinement. The dry leaves powdered to dust is blown up the nose of a horse for cold.

Eclipta alba, L., (*Compositæ*) "Rumput migus", "Kerumak jantan." Decoction of leaves for bowel-complaints.

Ardisia complanata, Wall., (*Myrsinæ*). A common jungle shrub. A decoction of leaves for colic.

A. odontophylla, Wall., "Sumpo lumpuh", "Pasal". Is used in the same way.

Coriandrum sativum, L., (*Umbelliferæ*) "Jintan." Coriander seed. Is imported and used as a carminative here and elsewhere.

Labisia potheria, Lindl., (*Myrsinæ*) "Pinggan", "Mata pelandok rimbah." A common, small, shrubby, jungle plant. Decoction of the leaves for bowel-complaints (*see also* Gonorrhœa)

Artemisia vulgaris, L., (*Compositæ*) "Heeiya." Leaves used for colic (*see also* Sores.)

Gynochthodes sublancheolata, Miq., (*Rubiaceæ*) "Sulong akar." Roots and leaves given as a decoction for stomachache.

Coptosapelta Griffithii, (*Rubiaceæ*) "Akar sampu puchut," "Akar malong." Decoction of roots given for stomachache.

Hedyotis congesta, Br. (*Rubiaceæ*) "Lida jin".

Cleome viscosa L. (*Capparidæ*). A decoction of the whole plant is used for stomachache.

Cnestis ramiflora, Griff., (*Connaraceæ*). A decoction of the roots for stomachache.

Canthium angustifolium, Roxb., (*Rubiaceæ*) "Akar surumat". Decoction of roots for stomachache.

Mussaenda glabra, Wall., (*Rubiaceæ*) "Balik adap." Leaves made into tea for bowel-complaints (also see Coughs).

Adenosma cæruleum, Br., "Timbah tasek," and *A. capitatum*, Benth., "Kuching kuching" (*Scrophularinæ*). Aromatic herbs, the roots are boiled and a decoction given for colic.

Callicarpa longifolia, Lam., "Tampo besih" (*Verbenaceæ*). A common shrub; a decoction of the leaves for colic.

Bridelia tomentosa, Bl., "Kenidei". Decoction of leaves for colic.

Ficus recurva, Bl., "Akar dahara." A climbing fig. Decoction of roots for colic.

The stomach, about the navel, is also rubbed with pounded leaves of *Dysophylla auricularia* (*Labiata*), "Ekor kuching," mixed with chunam (lime) for colic.

Kæmpferia rotunda, L., (*Scitamineæ*) "Kunchor." The rhizomes are used as a stomachic. The plant is commonly cultivated for this purpose and is sold in the shops. It is apparently not a native of the Peninsula.

Febrifuges.

The Malay is not very accurate in his diagnosis of malarial fever, but often talks of suffering from fever when he is merely suffering from cold, or is, generally speaking, slightly unwell, but shivering fever, or any of the more acute form of malaria he often correctly diagnoses, and uses either internal or external applications.

The best of all the former is "Bidara Pahit" or "Penawar pahit" (*Eurycoma latifolia*), an elegant shrub allied to *Picræna excelsa*, Lindl., (which produces Quassia Wood) and to *Quassia amara* Bitter wood and like these and indeed nearly all of the small order of *Simarubæ*, *Eurycoma* contains an exceedingly bitter principle. The bark of the root is the part used, but the whole shrub contains the principle. It is a most appetizing bitter and is, I think, well worthy of the attention of pharmacists, but it has not yet been examined.

Other roots in use here for fever, are those of *Vernonia Chinensis* Less. (*Compositæ*) "Ruku gajah", "Sumpu angin." A common village weed.

Anplectrum glaucum, Triana, (*Melastomaceæ*) "Senduduk akar," "Damah bukit." A climbing shrub.

Melodorum pisocarpum Hook. fil. (*Anonaceæ*).

Thottea grandiflora, Rottb., "Seburut." A tonic of some reputation.

Alternanthera sessilis (*Amarantaceæ*) "Rumput aôh." A decoction of the whole plant is used.

A tea made of the leaves of *Bæckia frutescens* or *Leptospermum amboinense* (*Myrtaceæ*), is used for fever and lassitude. They are aromatic bushes and make a very refreshing drink.

External.

For external applications the drug, if a root, is boiled, ground down to a powder, and then rubbed over the whole body. The following roots are in use.

Orophea setosa (*Anonaceæ*) "Pialu." A Jakun remedy.

Coptosapelta flavescens Korth., (*Rubiaceæ*) "Akar malong."

Clerodendron nutans (*Verbenaceæ*) "Muroyan kabut."

Chloranthus officinalis (*Chloranthaceæ*) "Samban paya." And the leaves of:—

Abutilon indicum L., (*Malaceæ*) "Kambang lobo".

Limnophila villosa (*Scrophularineæ*).

Aristolochia Roxburghiana (*Aristolochiaceæ*). "Akar ketola hutan".

Cyrtandra acuminata, Benth., "Sugumber putih".

Expectorants and Cough Medicines.

There is a considerable list of herbs used in cases of colds and coughs, several of which at least have diuretic properties.

Abrus precatorius, L., (*Leguminosæ*) "Akar saga betina." False liquorice has long been known as a cough medicine, but it has passed out of the British Pharmacopœia. The Natives boil the leaves and roots and chew them with betel-nut.

Phyllanthus niruri and *Ph. urinaria*, L., "Dukong anak," are diuretic plants which are used for coughs especially in children, and also for urinary diseases, especially gonorrhœa. As the scientific name of the latter denotes, the plant has long been known as a diuretic.

For dry cough in children the base of the stem and roots of *P. niruri*, with flowers of *Ocimum basilicum*, L., ("Ruku ruku"), two slices of ginger, and some sugar candy are boiled together and the decoction is given as a drink.

The *P. niruri* is supposed to have another marvellous property, which, however, is hardly medicinal. If the leaves are chewed for a few minutes, it will be found that it is possible to chew up glass without any risk of cutting the mouth.

Orophea, sp., (*Anonaceæ*) "Supucha pelandok." A rather rare tree, the roots are chewed with betel-nut for coughs, and those of the remarkable climbing, *Dischidia Rafflesiana*, Wall., (*Asclepiadæ*) "Akar kul", "Akar bano", are used in the same manner.

Mussænda glabra, Vahl., "Balik adap" (*Rubiaceæ*) and *M. variabilis*, Hemsley, "Balik adap bukit." A decoction of the roots is used for coughs, and a tea of the leaves is used for fevers.

Elephantopus scaber, L., (*Compositæ*) "Tutup bumi" is a common South American weed; a decoction of the roots of which are used for coughs. It also enters into the composition of many other medicines.

Emilia sonchifolia, Dec., (*Compositæ*) "Tetumbak merah", "Ketumbi jantan", is also used in the same way, and is sold in the shops as a herb for this purpose. It has a reputation for consumption.

Scoparia dulcis, L., "Te' Macao" is also in use here as it is in its native country of Brazil. It appears to be quite a recent introduction into the East Indies, but has spread everywhere now. Mixed with the roots of *Eryngium fœtidum*, also a South American weed, it is used for stomachaches.

Didymocarpus platypus, C. B. Clarke. A decoction of the roots is used for cough.

Pericampylus incanus, Miers., (*Menispermaceæ*) "Akar kělēm-pěang." A climber, the leaves of which are pounded and made into decoction with those of *Kibessia simplex*, Korth, "Sial manaun" and administered for cough and asthma.

Cyathula prostrata, (*Amarantaceæ*) "Jarang jarang." A decoction of the roots is given for infantile cough.

Plantago Major, L., (*Plantagineæ*) "Ekor angin." The roots and leaves are used as was formerly the case in England.

Gmelina villosa, Roxb., (*Verbenaceæ*) "Bulangan." The fruit, preserved in syrup, is given for consumption.

Vitex trifolia, L., (*Verbenaceæ*) "Lagundi." The leaves ground with garlic, pepper, saffron and boiled rice, are made into pills and given for consumption, and the patient is bathed with a decoction of the leaves.

Polyporus, sp., (*Fungi*) "Susu rimau." This is rather an interesting medicine. The plant produces a sclerotium of considerable size, which is sometimes found in decaying wood, or apparently loose in the ground. It has a great reputation for consumption and colds, and commands a high price. It really appears, like other sclerotia, to contain much pectine, but the infinitesimal doses administered can be of but little use.

Alteratives.

Acanthus ebracteatus, Vahl., and *A. ilicifolius*, L., (*Acanthaceæ*) "Jeruju". A common tidal river plant with prickly leaves and white or blue flowers. The seeds pounded are administered in water in cases of outbreaks of boils. The Natives say that as many seeds as the patient takes so many years he will be free from recurrence of the boils. The drug has apparently been successful in some European cases and seems worth paying some attention to.

Dropsy.*

Rennellia speciosa, Hook., fil., (*Rubiaceæ*) "Mengkudu rimbah",

* NOTE,—Beri-Beri is usually included under Dropsy by Malays.

"Lumpudu tanah". A decoction of the roots is administered for dropsy and rheumatism, and it is also used as a bath for rheumatism.

Gmelina villosa, Roxb., (*Verbenaceæ*) "Bulangan." The fruit is rubbed up with lime and garlic and the body rubbed with it, for dropsy.

Anthelmintics.

I cannot find many of these in use, but the Natives have recourse chiefly to:—

Combretum trifoliatum, Vent., "Akar songsong harus." The curious four-angled fruits of this plant are used for *Ascaris*, and are commonly sold in the druggists' shops. They seem to be chiefly imported from India but the plant, a long creeper with green flowers, grows wild in Malacca.

Bonnaya verbenæfolia, Benth., (*Scrophularineæ*) "Poko sumpu chaching." A decoction of the whole plant is used as an anthelmintic.

Hedychium longicorunatum, Bak., (*Zingiberaceæ*) "Ubat chaching", Roots used as an anthelmintic and also for Syphilis.

Punica Granatum, Pomegranate. Bark of Roots used.

As in olden times, external applications for worms are popular, and among them are recommended:—

Pilea muscosa, Lindl., commonly known as the "Artillery Plant," a little garden weed which is rubbed up with garlic and salt and applied to the stomach of a child to expel ascarides, and *Hyptis brevipes*, Poit. the leaves of which are applied to the belly as a poultice.

Rheumatism and Lumbago

are usually treated by rubbing the affected part with decoctions of various roots and leaves, or with these boiled and ground up. Some of these have aromatic properties, others are stimulant and rubefacient.

Dryobalanops camphora, Gaertn., (*Dipterocarpeæ*) "Kapur barus," Borneo camphor oil.

The camphor tree produces both solid camphor and camphor oil, which latter is found in clefts in the trunk of the tree. It is obtained in Borneo, Sumatra and on the Indau River in Johore and Rawang in Selangor. The oil is used to rub in for rheumatism and is much valued, being very expensive.

A favourite rubefacient is the following recipe:—Pound up together ginger, garlic, mustard and the bark of *Moringa pterygosperma* (*Morunggei*) the horse radish tree, add vinegar to moisten it and rub on the part affected.

Justicia gendarussa, L., (*Acanthaceæ*) "Ganda rusa" is cultivated in all Malay villages but apparently is not wild here. It has a high reputation for all kinds of diseases, and especially for rheumatism and lumbago. The leaves are rubbed up with those of "Bakung" *Crinum Asiaticum*, L. and black pepper, and applied to the loins for lumbago.

The roots or leaves of the following plants are thus used also:—

Memecylon Ridleyi, Cogn., (*Melastomaceæ*). A small tree common in hill jungles, the roots of which are used by Jakuns.

Uncaria pteropoda, Miq., (*Rubiaceæ*). A wild gambier, the leaves of which are rubbed on the side for pain.

Hedyotis capitellata, L., (*Rubiaceæ*) "Akar sutnibut."

Petunga venulosa, Roxb., (*Rubiaceæ*).

Ardisia odontophylla, (*Myrsinæ*) "Pasal." Of these, the roots are used boiled as a fomentation or merely rubbed in.

Erigeron linifolium, (*Compositæ*) "Chapu", "Kupugis." A common wayside weed.

Ardisia complanata, (*Myrsinæ*).

Sphenodesma barbatum, (*Verbenaceæ*). Of these, the leaves are used.

Sida carpinifolia, L., (*Malvaceæ*) "Siliguri", "Katumba hutan" is like other mallows a demulcent, and the leaves and roots are put on the chest as a poultice for coughs and pain in the chest.

Anodynes.

Datura fastuosa, L., and *D. metel*, L., (*Solanaceæ*) "Kechubong." These well-known poisonous plants are used for applying to injured parts of the body to allay pain, the leaves are pounded and laid on the injury. They are sometimes cultivated for this purpose. The plants are considered too dangerous for any internal use, but are sometimes used for criminal purposes.

Datura stramonium, L., is sometimes given in books as "chubong" but this plant does not occur in the Peninsula so far as I have seen.

Another plant used for sprains and bruises is the common *Stachytarpheta Indica*, L., "Selasih dindi", the leaves of which are rubbed on the injured part.

Applications for Ulcers and Sores in the Legs.

Malays, like other half civilized Natives, are very fond of dressing wounds and sores (to which they are very liable) with pounded or ground up leaves of various kinds. I have an extensive list of leaves in use for this purpose. Most of them are common weeds, with apparently no definite properties, but are more or less juicy and possibly in this way allay inflammation.

One, however, is a well-known medicinal plant which in early English pharmacopœias was used for the same purpose, that is, wormwood (*Artemisia vulgaris*), L., "Heeiya", a decoction of the leaves of which is used for washing sores. The plant is cultivated here and there by the Chinese and is half wild in some places. It is regularly sold in the markets.

List of herbs used for ulcers, and wounds:—

Wedelia biflora, Dec., (*Compositæ*) "Serēnah laut."

Emilia sonchifolia, Dec., "Tetumbak merah."

Artemisia vulgaris, L., "Heeiya."

Dentella repens, Forst., (*Rubiaceæ*) "Bunga karang."

Ophiorrhiza Harrisiana, Heyne, "Kudunak."

Spermacoce hispida, L., "Rumput sulawo."

Oldenlandia corymbosa, L., "Tulang belankas", "Rumput siku siku", "Rumput sibu." Used in combination with turmeric.

Limnophila villosa, Benth., (*Scrophularinæ*) "Bremit."

Torenia polygonoides, Benth.

Striga lutea, Lour., "Rumput siku siku."

Vandellia crustacea, Benth., "Kera nasi."

Ruellia repens, L., (*Acanthaceæ*), "Kurunak."

Loranthus pentandrus, Mig., (*Loranthaceæ*), "Sunalu api."

Pouzolzia pentandra, L., (*Urticaceæ*).

Ebermaiera setigera, Nees., (*Acanthaceæ*). Leaves chewed with betel for sore mouth.

Melodorum fulgens, L., (*Anonaceæ*), "Akar kep."

Petunga venulosa, Roxb., (*Rubiaceæ*) "Umpaong puteh." Roots ground and used.

For Boils and Abscesses.

Sida rhombifolia, (*Malvaceæ*) "Seliguri". A common weedy shrub with yellow flowers growing in waste ground, the leaves of which are pounded and applied to boils or abscesses to ripen them.

Desmodium heterophyllum, Benth., (*Leguminosæ*) "Rumput sisik naga," "Rumput tilinga tikus". The leaves are used for making poultices for sores and for ear-ache.

Trichosanthes cuspidata, Lam., (*Cucurbitaceæ*) "Akar sânto." The leaves are used for poulticing boils.

Aralidium pinnatifidum, (*Araliaceæ*). Leaves used for poulticing boils.

Skin Diseases.

Cassia alata, L., (*Leguminosæ*) "Gelenggang", "Daun kurap." This is so well known as a remedy for "Kurap," *Tinea tonsurans* and other skin diseases, that it is hardly necessary to do more than mention it. The best way of applying the leaves is to pound them with water and apply them in the form of a poultice. It is especially valuable for dhoby-itch.

Polyporus sanguineus, (*Fungi*), "Chendawan merah." The common red tree fungus is sold in the shops and used for eczema.

Modecca Singaporiana, Mast., (*Passifloreæ*). Roots boiled and applied for ringworm. The fruit is said to be poisonous.

Hydrocotyle rotundifolia, L., "K'ra K'ra." The leaves rubbed up with alum are applied to skin disease of the testicles.

Leucas zeylanica (*Labiataæ*), "Ketumbit." Leaves used for itch; a very well-known native remedy.

Small-pox is treated by external application of the leaves of *Pithecolobium microcarpum*, Benth., (*Leguminosæ*), "Petai belalang", which are pounded up and rubbed over the body, or a decoction of the roots of *Acacia pinnata*, sp., (*Leguminosæ*) "Akar chuis", "Akar kupoh" is used to wash the body with.

Styptics.

Cibotium Barometz, L., (*Filices*). The golden furry hair from the base of the leaf stalks of this fern is sold in the druggist's shops, as a styptic to stop bleeding from cuts, for which it seems well adapted.

Orchitis.

For swollen testicles, the fruits of *Pternandra cœrulescens* Jack' (*Melastomaceæ*) "Sial munahon paya" are pounded up with water and applied, and the ground up roots of *Tabernæmontana corymbosa*, Roxb., (*Apocynaceæ*) "Jelutong badak," are used in the same way. This latter has also a reputation for syphilis.

Swollen glands are poulticed with the leaves of *Jussieuia suffruticosa*, "Lakom ayer" or those of *Ardisia oxyphylla* (*Myrsinææ*), "Bujong samalam bukit."

Tooth-ache.

For tooth-ache the gums are rubbed with the boiled leaves and roots of *Pilanthus acmella*, "Krabo", "Gulang." A common waste ground weed often known as the "tooth-ache plant." It is rather pungent and acts as a counter irritant. It is sold in the herb shops.

Sphæranthus Indicus (*Compositæ*), "Gelumbiah lumbu," is used in the same way, with the addition of pounded coriander seed, and *Eclipta alba*, also a common weed, is similarly used, as are the leaves of *Gmelina villosa* (*Verbenaceæ*) "Bulangan." Cloves "Chingkeh" (*Eugenia Caryophyllea*), are pounded and stuffed into decayed teeth, or the face is poulticed with leaves of *Sida rhombifolia*, L., (*Malvaceæ*.)

Ophthalmia.

For this the eyes are bathed with a decoction of the roots of *Limacia triandra* Miers (*Menispermaceæ*) "Akar kuning", or the leaves of *Milletia sericea*, Benth., (*Leguminosæ*) "Akar mumbol", are used for poulticing. Weak eyes are shaded with pieces of plantain leaf, which make an excellent cool, green shade and are readily procurable.

Headache.

A large number of leaves of different kinds are used for applying to the head in cases of headache and one can often see Natives going about decorated with them. They appear to be chiefly those of juicy plants which merely cool the head, and so allay the pain somewhat.

Pericampylus incanus, Miers., (*Menispermaceæ*), "Akar kelempenang."

Jussieuia suffruticosa, L., (*Lythraceæ*) "Lakom ayer."

Gynotroches axillaris, Forst., (*Rhizophoraceæ*) "Mata kli."

Quisqualis indica, L., (*Combretaceæ*)

Kalanchoe, sp., (*Crassulaceæ*) "Sedingen."

Crotalaria verrucosa, L., (*Leguminosæ*) "Gigiling jantan."

Acaca pinnata, L., (*Leguminosæ*) "Akar kupoh."

Anplectrum glaucum, Triana., (*Melastomaceæ*) "Sendudu kaya" especially used for giddiness.

Hedyotis glabra, Roxb., (*Rubiaceæ*) "Rumput sibueh."

Spermacoce hispida, L., (*Rubiaceæ*) "Rumput sumbro."
Curanga amara, Juss., (*Scrophularinææ*) "G'lumak susu",
 used with coriander "Jintan itam."

Henslowia Lobbiania, Dec., (*Santalacææ*) "Akar api-api."

Musa Sapientum, L., (*Musacææ*) "Pisang", Banana.

The red pumpkin of *Trichosanthes Wallichiana*, Cogn., (*Cucurbitacææ*) is pounded up and put on the head for headache. It is said to be poisonous if taken internally.

The leaves of *Matthæa sancta* (*Monimiaceæ*) "Churoin" are smoked with tobacco by Jakuns for headache.

Infantile Disease.

Thrush.

Recipe:—Take "Adas" (Aniseed), "Pulasari" the bark of *Alyxia stellata* and a red onion "Bawang merah," pound them up and put in a plantain leaf (*Plantago major*, L.) which put on the embers and cook, squeeze the juice out and apply to the child's mouth.

For heavy perspiration at night and restlessness in children, *Ruellia repens*, L., "Dras malam" (*Acanthaceæ*) a small creeping herb common in hedges, is used, the leaves are pounded with rice and saffron and the powder rubbed over the child's body.

Hysteria.

and other ailments supposed to be caused by devils are usually cured by ceremonies, but "Medang asam" *Litsea penangiana*, Hook. fil., is used for the disease called "sakenah," when a patient through a fright gets hysterical. The leaves are pounded and applied over the head and body for a few days.

Alexipharmics.

Snake-bite is very rare in the Peninsula, though poisonous snakes abound, but there are many other venomous beasts which inflict a certain amount of injury, such as centipedes, scorpions, bees, hornets and caterpillars.

For snake-bite the leaves of *Hedyotis capitellata*, L., (*Rubiaceæ*) and *Curanga amara*, Juss., "Gelumak susu", are ground up and applied to the wound.

For scorpion and bee sting, lime (Chunam) is often applied and has the advantage of being at hand when required if any betel chewer is by, and *Psychotria Jackiana*, Hook. fil., (*Rubiaceæ*) "Ubat halan" is also considered an antidote for insect stings and snake-bite.

Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.

Labisia pothoina (*Myrsinææ*) (see also Stomachics) "Akar Fati-mah."

A decoction of the roots is used for gonorrhœa.

Phyllanthus niruri, L., (*Euphorbiaceæ*) "Dukong-dukong anak," (see also Expectorants).

Recipe:—1. Chew the leaves and roots and swallow the saliva for gonorrhœa or dysentery.

Recipe:—2 "Dukong-dukong anak" a handful, coco-nut milk five spoonfuls, onions five whole ones, juice of a lime, pound up all together, strain and drink early in the morning for three mornings.

Physalis minor, L., (*Solanaceæ*). The leaves are used to make a decoction with those of the plantain (*Plantago major*, L.) which is given for gonorrhœa. *P. alkekengi* is used in Europe as a diuretic and the plantain is also said to be diuretic.

Cassia angustifolia, Vahl, "Senna makki." Leaves pounded and mixed with ghee and sugar will remove venereal diseases from the body, according to a Malay work on this drug.

Syphilis.

Tabernæmontana malaccensis, Hook., "Lada-lada padang", "Perachit" and *T. corymbosa*, Roxb., "Jelutong badak" roots ground together and administered for "Rētong," tertiary syphilis, when the nose is attacked.

Another recipe for disease of the nose, presumably syphilitic, is to inhale the smoke of the following:—

Pounded seeds of *Solanum aculeatissimum*, Jacq., "Trong blanda."

" " *Solanum*, sp., "Trong punah."

" " *Xanthoxylum myriacanthum*, Wall., *Mamalli* with incense and balarang.

As nearly all the gonorrhœa medicines are diuretics I take the opportunity to call attention to the fruits of the two leguminous trees, *Parkia biglandulosa*, Roxb., "Petai" and *Pithecolobium lobatum*, L., "Jering." The fruits of both of these are very popular with the Malays who eat them with curry. They cause the whole body and especially the urine to exhale a most fœtid odour, and also act as diuretics. "Petai" also produces looseness of the bowels. Excess in eating "Jering," is said to produce stricture which is cured by *Alchornea villosa*, Muhl., "Ramin bukit," a common euphorbiaceous shrub.

Aphrodisiacs.

Many things are used as aphrodisiacs by the Natives for which form of medicine there is always a very great demand. Among them are the ovipositor of a grasshopper which is popularly supposed to be the male organ of the squirrel; *Balanophora*, sp., a rare plant growing on Mount Ophir; and the Durian (*Durio zibethinus*.)

Cinnamomum parthenoxylon, Meiss., "Kayu gadis," a strongly scented species of cinnamon, has a great reputation for strengthening young girls.

Smilax calophylla, Vahl., "Itah tembaga" (Perak) and *S. myosotiflora*, Dec. "Itah visi" (Perak) are said by Mr. WRAY to be used as aphrodisiacs. The former having the greatest reputation.

Abortients.

The following recipes have been given me as valuable abortients:—

1. Take of hedge bamboo (*Bambusa nana*) a handful of shoots and about 100 white pepper corns, pound them and add a small quantity of hot water, drink, and repeat this for three mornings.

2. Take one wine glassful of honey and mix with it the juice of a young raw pineapple cut into small bits and squeezed, drink this early in the mornings for three mornings.

3. Take of "Getah api-api" (*Avicennia officinalis*) the weight of one cent. Daun kasum (*Polygonum flaccidum*) one handful, pound them and add the juice of a young pineapple peeled and cut into bits, and drink early in the mornings when the stomach is empty, for two mornings. *Polygonum flaccidum* is also used an emmenagogue.

4. Take a handful of "Ruku-ruku" (*Ocimum basilicum*) with the roots, and pound them and add water in which a table spoonful of ashes ("ati abu") has soaked for two hours. This will produce a miscarriage in three hours after drinking. *Ocimum basilicum*, L., is also used as an expectorant for coughs.

5. Take a piece of the root of "Tuba" (*Derris elliptica*. Benth.) put some opium on the cut end and insert in the vagina. It should be left in all night or used for a short time for a few nights in succession.

6. *Plumbago rosea* (*Plumbaginææ*) "Cheraka merah." The roots chewed for seven days in the morning and evening with betelnut, produces miscarriage.

7. *Lepidagathis Wightiana*, Benth., (*Acanthaceæ*) "Poko pen-luroh." A decoction of the roots of this rather rare jungle plant is used as an abortient, at three months.

Diseases of Women.

The Malays have a very extensive series of medicines for female use, and especially during and after confinement do they ply the patient with elaborate compositions, among which highly celebrated are the "Ubat priok," "Ubat beranak," and "Jejamu," which chiefly consist of aromatic and diuretic drugs. Besides internal medicines at this time they use astringent washes, and powdered spices are rubbed over the abdomen. Receipts for these are given below.

As emmenagogues *Polygonum flaccidum* (*Polygonaceæ*) "Daun kasum", a common knot grass growing in wet places, is used. The leaves are mixed with aniseed "Adas manis" and bark of Pulasari (*Alyxia stellata*) ground up and given to drink. A closely allied species (*P. hydropiper*) is used in the United States, for the same purpose.

Phyllanthus urinaria L., "Dukong anak" mentioned above as a diuretic is also used, and the red coral (*Tubipora*) is sold in the shops for the same purpose.

Though the Malay is not, as a rule, highly prolific, yet he finds it sometimes well to restrict the number of his family and this is effected by the aid of *Erigeron linifolius* (*Compositæ*) "Rumput penjarang", a common introduced weed which is supposed to have the effect of preventing too rapid conception.

For preventing the flow of milk the leaves of "Murungei" *Moringa pterygosperma*, Gaertn., are rubbed on the breasts, and for pain in the breasts, the roots of *Desmodium polycarpum* (*Leguminosæ*) "Rumput kerbau d'rapat" are boiled and applied to the painful part.

For retention of urine in women during confinement the pith of the roots of *Bragantia corymbosa* "Akar julang bukit" is eaten with betel-nuts.

Medicines used in or after Confinement.

1. "Ubat beranak", is composed of the following drugs pounded together:—

Merchabolong—galls.
 Sudah Ayer—flowers.
 Changkok Bunga.
 Bunga Kasumba (*Carthamus tinctorius*, L.)—flowers.
 Chuchor or Churan Atap (Tr.) (*Boeckia frutescens*)—leaves.
 Chabei Tali (*Helicteres Isora*, L.)—fruits.
 Separ Antu (*Sindora Wallichii*, Benth.)—pods.
 Tahi Angin (*Usnea barbata*).
 Buah Anjang (*Xanthium strumarium*, L.)—fruits.
 Kuskus (*Andropogon muricatus*)—roots.
 Katumbar (*Coriandrum sativum*, L.)—fruits.
 Jemuju—caraways (*Carum carui*) fruits.

Pound and make a drink:—

2. "Ubat Jejamu."
 Kayu Serapat, (*Micrechites ovalifolia*),—stem.
 Kayu Manis China (*Cinnamomum*, sp.)
 Katumbar (*Coriandrum sativum*)—seeds.
 Musi apparently *Artemisiu* buds.
 Mersawir.
 Jintan Manis—Cumin seed.
 Jintan Hitam (*Nigella sativa*) seeds.
 Ujong Rahab.
 Pulasari (*Alyxia stellata*, Roem)—bark.
 Puchok.
 Ganti.
 Kalambac (*Aquilaria malaccensis*)—wood.
 Chukar—vinegar.
 Kedawung (*Parkia Roxburghana*) Wall seeds.
 Sudah Ayer.
 Kulit Manis—Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, L.)—bark.
 Tahi Angin (*Usnea barbata*).
 Daun Perawas (*Lindera*, sp.)—leaves.
 Buah Pala, Nutmeg, (*Myristica fragrans*)—seeds.

Gadong China (*Smilax China*)—tubers.

Majakani—Galls of some plant.

Jiringu (*Acorus calamus*, L.)—rhizome.

Tumu Lawak (*Curcuma Zedoaria* L.,)—rhizome.

Kapu Kaya (*Elettaria cardamomum*, Thw.,—seeds

Lada Ekor (*Piper Cubeba*, L.)—fruits.

Chabei Tali (*Helicteres Isora*, L.)—fruits.

Chabei, (*Piper officinale*)—inflorescence.

Bawang Puteh (*Allium*) Onion bulbs.

Bunga Chingkeh (*Eugenia caryophyllus*, L.)—cloves.

Kuskus (*Andropogon*)—roots.

Lada Hitam (*Piper Nigrum*, L.)—fruits.

All are ground up together and a decoction made which is drunk at intervals.

A decoction of the roots of *Dissochaeta punctulata*, "Akar meroyan busuh," is also given after confinement, as are those of *Clerodendron nutans*, L., "Meroyan kabut;" *Gomphostemma crinitum*, Wall., "Mumjulong bukit"; the rhizome of *Alpinia galanga*, "Lankwas" and of *Globba Wallichii*, "Muroyan tingal," or "Haliya hutan", and *Eranthemum Malaccensis*, C. B. C., "Tampam putri."

Other preparations are made for rubbing over the body after confinement, among which are "Ubat bedah" or "Ubat param" and "Ubat barut."

Ubat Bedah or Param is made of the following ground up and made into cakes:—

Lampoyang—rhizome of *Zingiber*.

Akar Morunggei—roots of *Moringa pterygosperma*, Gaertn.,

Akar Kaliki—roots of *Carica papaya*, the papaw.

Kunyit bonglei—rhizome of *Zingiber*.

Pulasari—bark of *Alyxia stellata*, Roem.

These cakes are dissolved in warm water and rubbed over the whole body for forty-four days after confinement.

Ubat barut is composed of:—

Asam Gelugur—dried fruit of *Garcinia atroviridis*, Griff.

Arang Parah—soot from the kitchen.

Arang Tumpurong—charcoal of coco-nut shell.

Jeringu—rhizome of *Acorus calamus*, L.

Bonglei—*Zingiber*.

Haliya Barah—*Zingiber, officinale* L., Ginger.

This is dissolved in vinegar and rubbed over the whole body.

Malay Plant Names.

The Malay language is remarkably rich in names of plants, and hitherto these names have either been incorrectly determined or not determined at all in the few dictionaries in which one might expect to find them. This is the more regrettable since these names often possess a considerable amount of interest, as they often occur in Malay writings and a very large number of names of places are based on names of plants, such for instance are Malacca, Pekan, Setul, Penang, Changi, Cape Rumenia, Tanjong Ru, Gunong Pulai. The importance of correctly correlating the native names of drugs, timbers and other economic products with the scientific ones needs no explanation. Dictionaries and Vocabularies, such as those of Marsden and Favre, contain indeed a number of plant names, many of which are derived from Pijnappel, Klinkert, and Horsfield, but a considerable proportion of these appear to be Sumatran, and Javanese. Nor does Filet (*Plantkundige Woordenboek*) help much, for most of his Malay words are, as far as I have seen, not known in the Peninsula, or if they are in use are applied to a totally different plant from that which he gives. Thus the well-known plant Ampalas, the leaves of which are used for polishing wood, is given as signifying one or other of about ten kinds of fig trees, only one of which, as far as I know, is found in the Malay Peninsula, while the name is generally used here for a climber *Tetracera* belonging to quite a different order, viz: *Dilleniaceæ*. Curiously, Filet does not appear to have made much use, if any, of Rumph's *Herbarium Amboinense*, a work containing a very large number of native names. Rumph gives a good many Malay names for his plants, and some of these are decidedly nearer those in use in the Peninsula than Filet's

Malay words. I have not incorporated these however as there is no reason to think that they belong to the Malay of the Peninsula.

A list of Malay plant names from Maingay's manuscripts at Kew was published in the Kew Bulletin 1890 p. 112-134, but in many cases these names were miscopied so as to be unidentifiable and in some are evidently wrongly identified with the plants.

In Jack's descriptions of Malay plants (Malayan Miscellanies, Bencoolen 1820-22) reprinted in the miscellaneous papers of this Society, Series II. Vol. II. pp. 209-295, several native names are given and these where they are given for Penang plants I have incorporated, adding Jack as authority, some of these being otherwise quite unknown to me and perhaps erroneously applied.

From this list I have excluded some Persian and Hindi words, which have been included in some Malay Dictionaries and Vocabularies, as the plants intended either do not occur here at all or if they do are known under some other name. Javanese words usually in use here for cultivated plants, are excluded unless often employed, or used for well-known plants. I have added a few words which are almost certainly Sakai, when I have been able to come across them.

The list is very far from perfect, for not only have I been unable to procure many names from some of the Native States, but also a number of plants for which I have native names, are either as yet unidentified botanically or absolutely undescribed. Many of the timber trees and the rattans too have names only used for the trade product, and it is by no means easy in our present state of knowledge to identify accurately the prepared timber with the tree from which it came, which often has in the jungle an entirely different native name.

Most plants have more than one name, and many have a

considerable number. This is sometimes due to dialectic variation:—thus the horse-mango is called Bachang, Machang, Hembachang, Membachang, etc., according to locality. But often the local names have no connection with each other, being evidently derived from different roots. Again, a Malay may call a plant by different names according to the products or properties of it he may be thinking of: thus the Gelenggang, *Cassia alata*, is also known as Daun Kurap—the leaf for the cure of the disease Kurap.

Again, sometimes one name is used for several trees with apparently no connection, as Resak, which includes one species or more of *Shorea* (*Dipterocarpaceæ*), an oak, and one or two unidentified plants, the name really being applied to the timber which in these trees is somewhat similar. It is probable that in all these cases the different Resaks will be found to have qualifying words to distinguish them apart, but these are known to but few Malays. While many of the names are remarkably opposite others are either apparently meaninglessly obscene, or their signification is quite obscure. I have added translations of such as are translatable, but many of these are only tentative.

In some cases the obscurity arises in the following way. A plant originally receives a suitable name, such as Ati-Ati (hearts) for the garden coleus, because of its heart-shaped leaves, but some resemblance is noticed between this plant and another (*Sonerila*) and though the leaves of this are not heart-shaped, it is called Ati-Ati hutan, that is to say really jungle coleus. The Malay has on the whole a very good eye for resemblance in plants and some of his identifications are really quite remarkable: thus Kerubut is applied to the *Rafflesia* and a shrub known as *Thottea*, two utterly different looking plants to the eye of an ordinary observer, but which are considered in botany to be allied. Again, he is seldom wrong when

speaking of an orchid (*Anggrek*) though I have more than once known educated Europeans sadly at fault.

To all the names given in the list the word *Pokok*, tree or shrub, must be added, unless the plant is a climber, when *Akar* is used, or it is small and herbaceous when *Rumput* is added. There are several Malay words which appear to have special meanings when applied to plant-names. *Jantan* (male) appears usually to mean that the fruit is less abundant or conspicuous in the species than it is in some other which is qualified by the name *Betina*. *Gajah* (elephant) conveys the idea of large. *Tikus* or *Tupai*, (mouse or squirrel) small. *Hantu* (ghost) corresponds to our word "false" as applied to plant names. *Hutan* signifies wild, as opposed to cultivated. *Antan*, a word sometimes used, I have been unable to get any meaning for, though there is a word spelt in the same way which signifies a pestle: as applied to plants it seems to bear the same meaning as "false."

Till we know more of the Malay and allied languages it would be premature to form any deduction as to the origin of many of the plant-names, or their primitive meaning. Some it is true, like *Nyur* (cocoanut), *Nanas* (pine apple), *Nona* (custard apple), have evidently accompanied the plants from afar and have been introduced with them, and in some cases may possibly throw light on the original home of some of the rather numerous cultivated plants not known to be wild anywhere, and whose origin is not yet known. Other names have evident reference to the various properties or the appearance of the plant.

This list must be considered only a preliminary one which, it may be hoped, will be considerably augmented as our knowledge of things Malayan increases.

ADAL-ADAL. (Javanese)

The croton of gardens. *Codiaeum variegatum* Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

ADAS CHINA.

ADAS MANIS.

Aniseed. *Illicium anisatum*. (*Magnoliaceae*). Used in medicine. Imported. Also anise (*Anethum graveolens* L.) according to Clifford, who also gives the variant adis.

ADAP-ADAP.

Mussaenda variolosa Wall, and *M. glabra* Vahl. (*Rubiaceae*). Common climbing shrubs with yellow flowers and conspicuous white bracts.

AGALUMUT. (Pahang)

Sphenodesma barbatu Schauer. (*Verbenaceae*). A climbing shrub.

AGAR-AGAR.

Gracilaria lichenoides, J. Ag. A seaweed; collected and used for making jelly.

AGAS-AGAS.

Aporosa Maingayi. Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) A shrub.

AHO-LUMUT.

Alsodeia echinocarpa. Korth. (*Violaceae*). A shrub with mossy fruit, the seeds used as a purgative.

AIHTCHO. (Johor)

Myristica Hookeriana Wall. (*Myristicaceae*.) A large wild nutmeg.

AKAR.

Any climbing plant. The word is always used before the name of a climber to distinguish it from a Pokok of the same name; e. g. Pokok asam jawa,—the tamarind; Akar asam,—*Rourea fulgens*, Wall. the leaves of which suggest those of a tamarind.

The word also signifies the root of a plant.

AKIT.

Rhizophora conjugata L. (*Rhizophoreae*.) One of the Mangrove trees (Bakau) used for firewood, and the bark for tanning nets.

ALAI.

Peltophorum dasprachis Kurz (*Leguminosae*.) A handsome tree with yellow flowers. Also known as Batai.

ALAI BATU.

Hydnocarpus castanens Hook. fil. (*Bixineae*.)

ALBAN also HALBAN.

Vitex vestita. Wall. (*Verbenaceae*.) Perhaps a variant of Leban, which see. A common tree in secondary jungle which is used in native medicine.

ALI. (Akar)

Smilax myosotiflora Dec. (*Liliaceae*.) A climber in jungles. The word *ali* means a sling. The plant is used as an aphrodisiac.

ALIYA see Halia.

Zingiber officinalis L. (*Zingiberaceae*) The cultivated ginger.

ALUMUT.

Ficus Ribes Reinwtd. (*Urticaceae*.)

ALWAH. (Persian)

Aloes; used in medicine

AMBACHANG.

The horse-mango. *Mangifera foetida*. (*Anacardiaceae*)
More commonly Bachang, also Hambachang and Machang.

AMBARU.

More commonly Baru, which see. *Hibiscus tiliacens*, L.

AMBELAN BUAH.

Phyllanthus urinaria L. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) A common little weed in waste ground; used in native medicine.

AMBELU. (Akar)

Psychotria oroides Wall. (*Rubiaceae*.) A climber with small greenish flowers and white fruits.

AMBIN BUAH. (Rumput)

Phyllanthus urinaria L. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) Also Ambin Dukong anak. see Dukong anak. Mengambin, to carry something slung on the back; alluding to the fruits being

suspended at the back of the leaves. The plant is a common little weed ; used in native medicine as a diuretic.

AMBIN JANTAN.

Euphorbia pilulifera L. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A common little weed.

AMBONG-AMBONG.

Scaevola Koenigii Vahl. (*Goodenoviae*). Also ambun-ambun. A sea shore shrub with white flowers, and fruit.

AMBONG-AMBONG LAUT.

Premna cordifolia Roxb. (*Verbenaceae*). A shrub or small tree, with small white flowers in corymbs, leaves strongly scented.

AMBONG-AMBONG PUTIH.

Callicarpa arborea Roxb. (*Verbenaceae*). A tree with violet flowers.

AMBONG BUKIT.

Ebermaiera Griffithiana Anders. (*Acanthaceae*.) A small herb with white tubular flowers. Common in many jungle ravines.

AMBUN AKAR.

Lecananthus erubescens Jack. (*Rubiaceae*.) An epiphytic plant with white flowers in heads of purple bracts.

AMBUN-AMBUN.

Scaevola Koenigii Vahl. (*Goodenoviae*.) *see* Ambong-ambong.

AMIN-AMIN.

Sebastiania chamœlea Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) A small sea-side herb with narrow leaves and green flowers. Used in native medicine for fever.

AMPADAL AYAM.

Salacia grandiflora Kurz. (*Rhamneae*.) A shrub with eatable fruit. Lit. fowl's gizzard.

AMPALAM also AMPELAM. *see* MAMPELAM.

Mangifera indica L. (*Anacardiaceae*.) The mango.

AMPALAS also AMPELAS. *see* MEMPELAS.

Tetracera assa L. (*Dilleniaceae*.)

AMPALAS GAJAH. AMPALAS RIMAU.

Tetracera macrophylla Hook. fil. (*Dilleniaceae*.) A climber with rough leaves.

AMPALAS HARI also MAMPELAS HARI & PŪLASARI.

Alyxia stellata Roem. and *A. lucida* Wall. (*Apocynaceae*.)

The stems of these climbers are strongly scented like new mown hay and are used in native medicine.

AMPALAS PUTIH also AMPALAS HARI BETINA and AMPALAS TIKUS.

Dehnia sarmentosa L. (*Dilleniaceae*.) A climber with small white flowers in large bunches.

AMPALAS WANGI. (Selangor)

Alyxia pilosa Miq. (*Apocynaceae*.) A climbing herb occurring on hills at an altitude of 3000 feet.

AMPAS TEBŪ.

Myristica Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Myristicaceae*.) Lit. sugar cane refuse. A wild nutmeg.

ANDONG.

The dracaena of gardens. (*Cordyline terminalis*.) Probably Javanese, but often used by Malays.

ANDONG HIJAU.

(*C. terminalis*.) The green leaved form.

ANDONG MERAH.

The red variety (*var. ferrea*).

ANGA BESA.

Hedyotis capitellata Wall. (*Rubiaceae*) A common climbing herb.

ANGGOR.

The vine, *Vitis vinifera*, but most commonly wine, the plant being unknown here. A Persian word.

ANGGREK.

Any epiphytic orchid, really Javanese or Sundanese but often used by Malays. The word has been used in science to form the generic word *Angraecum*, but unfortunately applied to a genus which does not occur in this region.

ANGGREK MERPATI.

The pigeon orchid. *Dendrobium crumenatum* Sw. (*Orchideae*.)

ANGGU also INGGU. (Persian)

Asafoetida the gum of *Ferula Narthec.* Used in medicine, imported.

ANGKOP MERAH. (Malacca)

Cyathula prostrata Bl. (*Amarantaceae*). A common creeping weed.

ANGOS (Kayu.) (Kedah)

Chaillietia sp. Kedah (Curtis 2579) (*Chaillietiaceae*.)

ANGSANA.

Pterocarpus indicus Willd. (*Leguminosae*). This is really a Javanese word but much used in the Straits. The real Malay word is Sēna.

ANIBONG.

Oncosperma tigillaria (Jack). (*Palmae*). More commonly called Nibong which see.

ANIS (Bunga Anis)

The oleander. *Nerium oleander* L. (*Apocynaceae*). This is given by Favre.

ANTOI HITAM.

Drepananthus pruniferus Hook. fil. Tall straight trees never of any very large size. They are used for timber.

ANTOI PUTIH.

Drepananthus cauliflorus Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*).

AOLI (Akar Rumpot).

Alternanthera sessilis Br. (*Amarantaceae*). A common little weed with white tufts of flowers in the axils of the leaves. It is eaten as a vegetable.

API-API.

A name often applied to mangrove trees especially *Lumnitzera coccinea* and *Avicennia* probably from their being used as firewood. And also to various species of mistle-toe *Loranthus* and *Viscum* because they destroy the branches of their host, so that they look as if burnt.

API-API (Akar). (Malacca)

Henslowia Lobbiana A Dec. (*Santalacrae*). A climber vaguely suggesting one of the *Viscums* (Api-api).

API-API HUTAN.

Memecylon coeruleum Jack. (*Melastomaceae*). This probably means merely a fire wood tree, compare Medang api-api. A small tree or shrub with blue flowers.

API-API JANTAN.

Loranthus ampullaceus Roxb. (*Loranthaceae*.) One of the commonest mistletoes with green and yellow flowers.

API TELINGA GAJAH.

Ficus diversifolia Bl. (*Urticaceae*). An epiphytic fig tree resembling a *Loranthus* in habit. Lit. elephant's ear mistletoe.

ARA (Akar).

Aristolochia Roxburghiana Kl. (*Aristolochiaceae*). A curious climber with brown flowers.

ARA.

A name applied to various species of *Ficus*. (*Urticaceae*.)

ARA AKAR.

Ficus Binnendykii King.

ARA BATU.

Ficus Miquelii King. A common tree with green figs.

ARA BULUH (Akar).

Ficus villosa Blume. A climbing fig.

ARA BURUTEH.

Ficus acamptophylla Miq.

ARA DAUN LĒBAR. (Johor)

Ficus rylophylla Wall.

ARA GAJAH.

Ficus dubia Wall. A large tree.

ARA JANGKANG.

Conocephalus amarus King. (*Urticaceae*) A scandent epiphyte. It is more commonly known as Tentawan.

ARA JEJAWI.

Ficus retusa L.

ARA JULUTEH, also JELOTEH.

Ficus altissima Bl. and *Ficus diversifolia* Bl.

ARA KECHIL.

Ficus microstoma Wall.

ARA KUAP.

Ficus dubia Wall.

ARA KUBANG.

Ficus dubia Wall.

ARA KELALAWAK.

Ficus globosa Bl.

ARA KUBANGAN ARA KUBUNG.

Ficus annulata Bl.

ARA LAMPONG.

See Kelampong. *Ficus Miquelii*. King.

ARA LIDAH RIMAU.

Ficus pisifera Wall. A shrub with very rough leaves hence the name "tiger's tongue."

ARA LUMUT.

Croton caudatus Geisel. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A climber with mossy looking flower spikes.

ARA NASI.

Ficus glabella Bl. A shrub or tree with small white figs, supposed to look like rice.

ARA PAYA.

Ficus globosa Blume. A shrub or small tree with green figs generally found in swampy jungle.

ARA PERAK.

Ficus alba Reinwardt. "Silver Fig" from the silvery backs of the leaves. A common shrub in secondary jungle.

ARA SUBURUTEH.

Ficus pisifera Wall.

ARA SIPADEH.

Ficus villosa Blume. Compare Süpideh.

ARA SUPUDE. ARA SUPIDE PAYA.

Ficus pisifera Wall and *F. urophylla* Wall.

ARA TAMPO PINANG. ARA TANDOK.

Ficus indica Linn.

ARA TANAH.

Euphorbia pilulifera D. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

ARANG (Kayu). (Johor)

Maba buxifolia Pers. also *Diospyros lucida* Wall. (*Ebenaceae*).

Ebony trees, the word means charcoal.

ARDANI. (Pahang)

Alsodeia chinocarpa Korth. (*Violaceae*.)

ARU *see* RU.

Casuarina equisetifolia Forst. (*Casuarineae*). Marsden gives Arau as does Filet who however marks the word as a Rhio one.

ARŪDA.

Ruta graveolens L. Rue. (Favre.) The plant is practically unknown here being only cultivated occasionally by the Chinese. I find, however, in a list by Mr. Hervey a name Arūda butan, but with no clue to what this is.

ASAM AKAR. (Province Wellesley).

Rourea fulgens Wall. (*Connaraceae*.) So called from the resemblance of its leaves to those of the tamarind. It is more commonly known as Semilat.

ASAM GELUGUR.

Garcinia atrovirdis Griff. (*Guttiferae*.) A tree with large orange acid fruits used in curries.

ASAM JAWA.

The tamarind. *Tamarindus indicus* L. (*Leguminosae*.)
Fruit used in curries.

ASAM JAWA ANTAN.

Pithecolobium contortum Mart. (*Leguminosae*.) A common tree with twisted red pods.

ASAM KELUBI.

Zalacca conferta Bl. (*Palmae*.) See Asam paya.

ASAM LOKAN PUTIH.

Medinilla Hasseltii Blume. (*Melastomaceae*.) An epiphytic plant with conspicuous branches of red berries.

ASAM PAYA

Zalacca conferta Bl. (*Palmae*). A thorny palm growing in jungle swamps the fruit of which is very acid. It is sold in the markets. In the centre of the Peninsula it is known as Kelubi.

ASAM RIAN (Akar).

Cissus hastatus Miq. (*Ampelideae*). A common wild vine with an acid taste. Riang, a name often applied to vines, means a Cicada.

ASAM SUSOR.

Hibiscus surattensis L. (*Malvaceae*). A herbaceous hibiscus with large yellow flowers with a maroon eye. Common in and round villages.

ASAM TEBING DARAT.

Anadendron montanum Schott. (*Aroideae*). A common aroid which climbs on trees.

ASAM TEBING PAYA (Akar).

Raphidophora Lobbia Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*). A climbing aroid.

ASAM TIKUS.

Chamaecladon Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*). A small terrestrial aroid common in jungles.

ATAP CHUCHUR.

Calamus castaneus Griff. (*Palmeae*). See Rotan chuchur. One of the few rattans which make no climbing stem. Its leaves are used for ataps.

ATI-ATI. (Singapore)

The garden coleus. *C. Blumei*, etc. (*Labiatae*). From its heart shaped leaves.

ATI-ATI GAJAH. ATI-ATI HUTAN.

Sonerila heterostemon Naud. (*Melastomaceae*). Perhaps from its suggesting a coleus. A small herb, the leaves green with white spots, and pink flowers.

ATI-ATI PAYA.

The common water lily, *Nymphaea stellata*, also *Cryptocoryne cordata* Griff, an aquatic aroid.

ATUN LAUT.

Heritiera littoralis L. (*Sterculiaceae*). From atung—to float. The fruits float in the sea. A common sea shore tree, often known as Dungun.

AUR.

A name applied to many kinds of Bamboo. Filet gives *Awi* (as Sundanese) and *Aule* as Amboinese. Forbes gives *Au* as Timorese.

AUR GADING.

Bambusa vulgaris var. The large yellow bamboo with green stripes.

AUR (Rumput).

Commelina nudiflora L. (*Commelinaceae*). A common weed with fugacious bright blue flowers.

AYAM-AYAM. (Singapore)

Lasianthus Jackianus Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*). A small jungle shrub with bright blue berries.

AYER ANJING. (Johore)

Homalium foetidum Benth. (*Samydaceae*).

BABI (Rumput.)

Blainvillea latifolia A. de C. (*Compositae*) A common weed in villages, with small white heads of flowers. (lit. Pigweed)

BABI BUAH.

Crypteronia pubescens Bl. (*Lythraceae*). A medium sized-tree

BABI KURUS.

Trigonochlamys Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Burseraceae*). Lit. The thin pig. A fair sized tree.

BABORA. (Penang)

Linostoma pauciflorum Griff. (*Thymeleaceae*). A climber.

BABUTA.

Contraction for Buta-Buta, which see. *Cerbera odollam* L. (*Apocynaceae*).

BACHANG also MEMBACHANG, etc.

Mangifera foetida Lour. (*Anacardiaceae*). A well-known native fruit; the horse-mango; used in curries, etc.

BACHANG HUTAN.

Mangifera species. A tree with bright yellow wood.

BAGAN (Akar). (Singapore)

Alyxia lucida, Wall. (*Apocynaceae*). A climber; often cultivated for its sweet-scented white flowers.

BAGAS PUTIH.

Memecylon Ridleyi, Cogn. (*Melastomaceae*). A small tree with pink flowers, growing in dense jungle. The name Bagas is probably a variant of Mangas, a common name for several of the *Memecylons*.

BAGHAO.

Xyris indica L. (*Xyrideae*). A herb with grassy leaves and a cone-like head of yellow flowers. It grows in rice fields.

BAHAR, also BEHAR.

Which is given as a seaweed in Clifford's Dictionary is a marine animal.

BAIK SALAM (Bunga). *Scoparia dulcis* L. (*Scrophularineae*).

A common weed, with small white flowers.

BAKARAS. (Pahang)

Moesa ramentacea A. de. C. (*Myrsineae*). A scandent shrub, with very small white flowers.

BAKAU.

A name applied to mangrove trees, chiefly *Rhizophoreae*.

BAKAU PUTIH.

Bruguiera caryophylloides, Blume.

BAKEK.

Piper Chaba, Hunter. (*Piperaceae*). A pepper often cultivated; the fruit spikes are long and red.

BAKUNG.

Crinum asiaticum, L. (*Amaryllideae*). A large white flowered lily-like plant; common on sea shores.

BAKUNG AYER. BAKUNG PANTAI. BAKUNG SUASA.

Susum anthelminticum, Bl. (*Flagellariaceae*). A common jungle plant with large leaves like those of a *Crinum*; the flowers small and green in a panicle.

BAKUNG AYER.

Is also applied sometimes to *Chamæcladon angustifolium*.
Schott. (*Aroideae*). A small aroid.

BĀLA.

Memecylon Myrsinoides, Bl. (*Melastomaceae*). A small tree
with a hard wood, used for posts.

BALAI also TINGAL BALAI.

Aralidium pinnatifidum, Miq. (*Araliaceae*). A large shrub.

BĀLAM.

Bassia Balem, Miq. (*Sapotaceae*). A Sumatran word only,
I think.

BĀLAM.

Pouzolzia pentandra. (*Urticaceae*.) A common weed.

BALAU also EMBALAU.

A large tree producing a good timber much in use. The
plant has never been identified. It has large strongly
ribbed leaves, white beneath, and oblong woody fruits.

BALAU BUNGA, BALAU BATU, BALAU TELOR have
also not been identified.

BALAU BETINA.

Swintonia Schwenkii, Teysm. (*Anacardiaceae*). (Maingay's
list). A large tree with good timber.

BĀLDU MERAH.

Haemaria discolor, Lindl. (*Orchideae*). A well-known foliage
orchid, with deep brown purple leaves veined with gold.

BALIK ADAP.

Mussaenda variolosa, Wall. and *M. glabra* Vahl. (*Rubiaceae*).
see Adap-Adap.

BALIK ADAP (Akar).

Rubus glomeratus, Bl. (*Rosaceae*.) A raspberry, the backs of
the leaves of which are buff-coloured.

BALIK ADAP BUKIT.

Mussaenda variabilis Hemsl. (*Rubiaceae*). A superb climber
with star-like red flowers turning orange. This species
does not possess the white bracts of *M. variolosa* from
which the plant takes its native name.

BALIK ANGIN.

Mallotus Cochinchinensis. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A common tree the leaves of which are white beneath so that when the wind blows they turn and show the white backs, whence, the name, literally "turn in the wind."

BALIK ANGIN BUKIT.

Croton sublyratus, Kurz. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub, the backs of the leaves of which are silvery.

BALIK ANGIN LAUT.

Callicarpa lanata Griff. (*Verbenaceae*). A shrub the leaves of which are white on the backs.

BALIK ANGIN PUTIH.

Macaranga populifolia Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A large tree, with entirely green rather small leaves.

BALIK KUNING.

Mallotus macrostachyus, Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) A shrub, the leaves of which have yellowish backs.

BALISTUR (Akar).

Trichosanthes cordata, Roxb. (*Cucurbitaceae*). A wild pumpkin with white flowers and showy scarlet gourds.

BALONG AYAM.

Antidesma Ghoesembilla, Gaertn. (*Euphorbiaceae*) in Penang. A shrub or small tree.

Also *Xerospermum Wallichianum*, King. (*Sapindaceae*) in Pahang. A tree with sweet yellow fruit, like those of the Rambutan Pachat.

BALONG AYAM BATU.

Pentaphragma begoniaefolium, Wall. (*Campanulaceae*). Lit. Rock-cockscomb, from the shape of the flower spike. A herb with cream coloured flowers; common on rocks and banks in jungles.

BALONG HIJAU.

Epiprinus malayanus, Griff. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A big tree.

BALUN HIJAU.

Dysoxylon cauliflorum Hiern. Also *Aglaia minutiflora* (*Meliaceae*). This name is applied to a number of Meliaceous trees, some of which produce a good second-class timber.

BANA (Akar). (Selangor).

Smilax Helferi, A. de C. (*Liliaceae*). A climbing shrub, with green flowers in heads.

BANAU HUTAN.

Phyllagathis rotundifolia, Blume (*Melastomaceae*). A low herb with large round green leaves and compact heads of magenta flowers; occurs in thick jungle.

BANGANG. (Singapore),

Litsea polyantha, Juss. (*Laurineae*). A large tree with tufts of small yellow flowers.

BANGAS PUTIH.

Parinarium nitidum Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*). A tree with small drupes, eaten by children.

BANGKAWANG *see* Mengkuang.

BANGKONG also Bakung, which *see*.

Susum anthelminticum, Bl. (*Flagellariaceae*.)

BANGKUDU *see* Mengkudu.

Morinda tinctoria L. (*Rubiaceae*).

BANGUS JANTAN.

Vitex vestita Wall. (*Verbenaceae*). A small tree with yellow flowers; common in jungles.

BANIT KIJANG.

Xylopiya Malayana Maingay (*Anonaceae*). A small tree.

BANĪTAN.

Goniothalamus Prainianus King. (*Anonaceae*).

BANĪTAN MERAH.

Schoutenia Mastersi King. (*Tiliaceae*). A big tree.

BANGKO.

Eugenia Maingayi Duthie. (*Myrtaceae*). A fairly large tree with white clove-like flowers.

BANGKU. (Johor)

Kopsia probably an undescribed species near *K. arborescens* (*Apocynaceae*). A shrub with rather large white flowers.

BANK. (Johor)

Macaranga megalophylla Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

BANO. (Akar)

Dischidia Rafflesiana Wall. (*Asclepiadeae*). A remarkable epiphytic climber easily distinguished by its curious conical yellow pitchers.

Also *Sarcolobus globosus* Wall. (*Asclepiadeae*). A climber with small yellow flowers and globose fruits.

BANTUN.

Symplocos rubiginosa Wall. (*Styraceae*). A large shrub with bright green leaves and white flowers. Also a species of *Coelodepas* (*Euphorbiaceae*).

BANTUN HITAM.

Epiprinus Malacensis (*Euphorbiaceae*).

BANTUNAN.

Aporosa nigricans Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree with very dark green leaves.

BAPULUT.

Adenosma caeruleum Br. (*Scrophularineae*). An aromatic herb with pale lilac flowers.

BAREK.

Antidesma leucoclades Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree or shrub.

BARONG. (Johor)

Eleocarpus robustus Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*). A tree with white flowers.

BARU also WARU and BARU LAUT.

(Appears as Fau and Vau in Polynesia, and Varu and Baru in Malagasy. Guppy. lc.) *Hibiscus tiliaceus* Linn. (*Malvaceae*). A seashore tree, the wood used for various small articles, and the bast as fibre. The name is also sometimes applied, perhaps by error, to *Thespesia populnea* L. a seashore tree much resembling it.

BARU CHINA.

Artemisia vulgaris L. (*Compositae*). The common worm-wood which is often cultivated by the Chinese.

BARU LANDAK.

Hibiscus mutabilis L. (*Malvaceae*). A well known ornamental

shrub with white flowers which turn red in the evening.

BARU LAUT.

This which is really *Hibiscus tiliaceus* is sometimes applied to *Gnettarda speciosa* L. (*Rubiaceae*).

BARUS. (Malacca)

Garcinia sp. (*Guttiferae*).

BATIL.

Mangifera foetida Lour. (*Anacardiaceae*). More commonly known as Bachang.

BATU. (Akar)

Byttneria Maingayi, Hook. fil. (*Tiliaceae*). A large climber with curious white and pink flowers.

BAWAL HUTAN.

Phyllagathis rotundifolia Blume. (*Melastomaceae*).

BAWANG.

An onion or leek.

BAWANG BENGGA and BAWANG BUMBÈ

Are large-sized onions imported.

BAWANG CHINA.

Garlic. *Allium sativum* L. (*Liliaceae*). Also BAWANG PUTIH.

BAWANG HUTAN.

Crinum asiaticum L. (*Amaryllideae*). Also BAWANG TEMBAGA. See Bakung and Tembaga Suasa.

BAWANG KUCHEI.

Leeks. *Allium porrum* L.

BAWANG MERAH.

Onion. *Allium Cepa* L.

BAWANG (Rumput)

Fimbristylis asperima Vahl. (*Cyperaceae*). A sedge, the leaves of which vaguely suggest those of an onion.

BAYA ROASA (Rumput).

Corchorus acutangulus Lam. (*Tiliaceae*). A weedy plant with yellow flowers.

BAYAM.

Several *Amarantaceae* used as spinach are known by this name.

BAYAM BADAQ.

Psychotria Malayana Jack. (*Rubiaceae*).

"Rhinceros spinach." (Jack is the authority for this name). It is a low jungle shrub with large leaves.

BAYAM BETUL.

Amaranthus retroflexus Linn. according to Favre.

BAYAM DURI. BAYAM HUTAN.

Amaranthus spinosus L. (*Amarantaceae*). A good spinach.

BAYAM EKOR-KUCHING.

Celosia cristata L. (*Amarantaceae*). Lit. Cat's tail spinach.
The cockscomb of gardens.

BAYAM MERAH.

Amaranthus gangeticus L. (*Amarantaceae*). The red leaved spinach.

BAYAM MUNYET. "Monkey-spinach." BAYAM PUTIH.

"White-spinach." *Amaranthus viridis* L. (*Amarantaceae*).

BAYAM PASIR.

Alternanthera sessilis Br. (*Amarantaceae*). Lit. sand spinach.

BAYAM RUSA.

Cyathula prostrata Bl. (*Amarantaceae*). Lit. deer spinach.

BAYAM SĒLASIH.

Amaranthus caudatus L. (*Amarantaceae*).

BAYAS.

Oncosperma horrida (*Palmae*). A common palm resembling the Nibong *O. tigillaria* Griff., but has not the drooping leaflets of that species. It is useless as timber.

BAYAS BETINA.

Pinanga Scortechinii Becc. (*Palmae*). A small erect jungle palm.

BAYUR.

Pterospermum Jackianum Wall. (*Sterculiaceae*). A medium

or large tree with small leaves buff coloured beneath.

BAYUR BETINA. (Penang)

Sterculia Jackiana Wall. (*Sterculiaceae*). A small tree conspicuous from its scarlet pods and black seeds.

BAYUR JANTAN.

Pterospermum diversifolium Bl. (*Sterculiaceae*.) A much larger tree than *P. Jackianum* with very large flowers, and broad leaves white beneath.

BAYUR LAUT.

Heritiera littoralis Dryand. (*Sterculiaceae*.) A seashore tree with leaves silvered at the back.

BEBUAS. *see* Buas-Buas.

BEDARA.

Used for many plum-like fruits.

BEDARA CHINA.

The jujube. *Zizyphus jujuba* Lam. (*Rhamnaceae*.)

BEDARA HUTAN.

Strychnos sp. near *pubescens* Wall. (*Loganiaceae*.) A climbing shrub with small ovate leaves, and for a *strychnos* small fruits.

BEDARA LAUT.

Ximenia Americana L. (*Oleaceae*.) A seashore shrub with white flowers and small yellow plums.

BEDARA LAUT. (Akar)

Randia fasciculata Dec. (*Rubiaceae*.) A common seashore thorny shrub with white flowers.

BEDARA PAHIT.

Eurycoma latifolia Jack. (*Simarubaceae*.) A shrub the bark of which is very bitter and used in medicine for fever.

Also called, BEDARA PUTIH, BEDARA MERAH and PENAWAR PAHIT.

BĚDAT.

Sonneratia acida Linn. fil. (*Lythraceae*.) A seacoast tree.

BEDĪ. (Penang)

Choetocarpus castanocarpus (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

BEDIL LALAT.

Diospyros argentea Griff. (*Ebenaceae*). Lit. flies' gunpowder (or crackers). The leaves when burnt make a crackling sound supposed to drive away mosquitoes.

BĚDŮRI.

Calotropis gigantea Br. (*Asclepiadeae*). The Mudar fibre plant, cultivated and used in medicine, and the plumes of the seed to stuff pillows.

BEGUNG.

An *Amorphophallus* (*Aroideae*). Used in making dart poison (see Likir). (Vaughan Stevens).

BĚKA. (Kelantan and Patani)

Parkia Roxburghii Don. (*Leguminosae*). Commonly known as Petai.

BEKÁ-BEKÁ. (Selangor)

A big leguminous tree with pale bark, flowers yellow, and fruit like a nutmeg. It gives a good timber. I have seen neither flowers nor fruit.

BEKIL. (Perak)

Lasia spinosa Thw. (*Aroideae*). A thorny plant growing in swamps. The common name for it is Gli-gli.

BEKWOI. (Penang)

Crypteronia pubescens Blume. (*Lythraceae*). A common tree in Penang.

BELALAI GAJAH.

Uncaria sclerophylla Roxb. (*Rubiaceae*). One of the finest wild gambiers, with large heads of silky white flowers.

BELANGKAS.

Aglaia odorata Lour. (*Meliaceae*). A Chinese shrub with very small yellow flowers, sweetly scented in the evening. The Belangkas is the king-crab (*Limulus*). Applied to plants, it appears to be used for those which have very small round flowers suggestive of the little round eggs of the king-crab.

BELANGKAS. (Rumput)

Mollugo stricta L. (*Ficoideae*). A very small weed with white flowers.

BELANGKAS HUTAN.

Alseodaphne umbelliflora Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*). A small tree.

BELANGKAS HUTAN.

Labisia pothoina, Lindl. (*Myrsineae*). A small jungle-shrub about a foot tall, with little pink and white flowers and red berries.

BELIAN.

Eusideroxylon Schwageri Teyssomm, (*Laurineae*). The well-known Borneo iron-wood, imported here as timber.

BELIAN WANGI.

Dichopsis obovata Clarke (*Sapotaceae*). Maingay's list. A well-known timber. The tree also produces a good getah-percha.

BELIMBING. BELIMBING BULUH.

Averrhoa Bilimbi L. (*Geraniaceae*). A well-known fruit.

BELIMBING. (Akar)

Abrus precatorius L. (*Leguminosae*). A well-known climber with lilac flowers and scarlet and black peas.

BELIMBING BESI. BELIMBING BULAT.

BELIMBING HUTAN. BELIMBING KERIS.

BELIMBING KRA. BELIMBING PENJURU. BELIMBING PIPIT.

Connaropsis monophylla Planch. (*Geraniaceae*). A tree with dark-red acid fruits.

BELIMBING KEMBOLA. BELIMBING MANIS. BELIMBING BATU.

Averrhoa Carambola L. (*Geraniaceae*).

BELUKAP.

Rhizophora mucronata Lan. (*Rhizophoreae*). One of the mangroves.

BELUNTAS. BELUNTAS PAYA.

Pluchea Indica L. (*Compositae*). A seashore shrub with lilac flowers.

BELUNTAS BUKIT.

Erythroxylon Burmanicum Griff. (*Lineae*). A large tree with small deep green leaves.

BELUNTAS PADI. (Malacca)

Clitoria cajanaefolia Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A small shrub with large pale violet or white flowers. Common in waste country but probably introduced here.

BĚLŮRU (Akar)

Entada scandens L. (*Leguminosae*). A very large climber with immense pods.

BEMBAN. BEMBAN GAJAH.

Clinogyne grandis Benth. (*Marantaceae*).

BEMBAN AYER. (Selangor)

Clinogyne dichotoma. Salisb.

BEMBAN KELICHAP. (Selangor)

Cl. A species with a very hard stem.

These plants are stiff shrubby plants with white flowers.

C. grandis Benth. common in damp jungles, grows about 12 feet all and the stems are used for making baskets.

C. dichotoma grows on the borders of streams and is a much smaller plant. The third mentioned by the Malays I have not met with.

BEMBARU. *see* BARU.

BENAK.

Kurrimia paniculata Wall. (*Celastrineae*). A medium sized tree, *see* Biko-biko.

BENĀLU also

BENDALU, BENDALU-BENDALU, SANALU and BENELU. *see* Dalu-Dalu and Mendalu.

Henslowia Lobbiania A. De C. (*Santalaceae*). A common half climbing shrub with red berries, occurring usually on the seacoast.

BENĀLU API.

Loranthus crassus. Hook. fil. and *L. ferrugineus* Miq. (*Loranthaceae*). The word appears to be used for several of the broad-leaved mistletoes.

BENGKAL. BENGKAL PAYA.

Cenolophon parvifolius Oliv. (*Olacineae*). A large tree.

BENGKAL BUKIT.

Mastixia Junghuhniana Miq. (*Cornaceae*). A tree with greenish white flowers.

BENGKAWANG.

Gleichenia linearis (*Filices*). (Clifford's Dictionary). The common fern known also as Resam.

BENGKUANG also SENGKUANG.

Pachyrrhizus angulatus Rich. (*Leguminosae*). The yam bean, often cultivated.

BENUT PAYA.

Pternandra caerulescens, Jack. (*Melastomaceae*).

BERANGAN.

Chestnut. (*Castanopsis*).

BERANGAN ANTAN.

Quercus oidocarpa Korth.

BERANGAN BABI.

Oaks. *Quercus* spp. Commonly used for *Quercus lamponga*, Miq., *Q. Rassa*, Miq., etc.

BERANGAN BABI HUTAN.

Quercus encleisocarpa Korth.

BERANGAN DURI.

Castanopsis Javanica Dec. (*Cupuliferae*).

BERANGAN GAJAH.

Castanopsis sp. A chestnut with a single very large oblong seed which is used in medicine as a purgative.

BERANGAN PADI.

Quercus spicata L. An oak with large spikes of acorns.

BERANGAN PAPAN.

Castanopsis Hulletti King.

BEREKSA. Also BIRAKSA and BREKSA.

Cassia fistula L. (*Leguminosae*).

BERINGIN. see WARINGIN.

Ficus Benjamina L. (*Urticaceae*).

BERINGIN. (Akar)

F. pisifera Wall.

BERTAM.

Eugeissona tristis Griff. (*Palmae*). The split leaf-stalks are used for making chicks.

BERTIS. (Selangor)

Psychotria polycarpa Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). Climber with small white flowers, and conspicuous white berries.

BERUBONG.

Adina rubescens Hemsl. (*Rubiaceae*).

BERUMBONG BUKIT.

Duabanga sonneratioides Ham. (*Lythraceae*). A large tree.

BERUNUS. (Akar)

Æschynanthus radicans Jack. (*Gesneraceae*). A climbing epiphyte with scarlet tubular flowers.

BESUMBONG. (Malacca)

Mallotus macrostachyus Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

BETARI. BATARI.

Sorghum saccharatum L. (*Gramineae*). A grass cultivated sometimes for its grain.

BĚTI-BĚTI.

Eugenia zeylanica L. (*Myrtaceae*) see Nasi-Nasi.

BETI PAYA.

Eugenia species.

BĚTIK.

The papaya. *Carica papaya* L. (*Papayaceae*).

BETIK BELULANG.

A hard variety.

BETIK BUBOR.

A soft variety.

BETIK RAMBAL.

The hermaphrodite form.

BETUTU. (Malacca)

Eurya acuminata L. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). A small tree, common in secondary jungle.

BEU. (Rumput) (Singapore)

Eclipta alba L. (*Compositae*). A small white-flowered weed.

BHOL.

Roucheria Griffithiana Planch. (*Lineae*). Probably a Sakai word; given me by Professor Vaughan-Stevens. The plant is also known as Ipoh akar putil, which see.

BLAK. (Perak)

Mitragyne speciosa Korth. (*Rubiaceae*). Leaves used as a substitute for opium in Perak, according to Mr. Wray.

BLAWAK RIMBA.

Eugenia sp. (*Myrtaceae*).

BIDATA.

Sonneratia acida Linn fil. (*Lythraceae*). Favre and Filet both give this. I have not met with it.

BIDIS. (Rumput)

Panicum indicum L. (*Gramineae*).

BIJAN.

Sesamum indicum De Cand. (*Pedaliaceae*). The cultivated plant which produces the Til-seed.

BIJL. (Akar) (Johor)

Roucheria Griffithii Planch. (*Lineae*).

BIKO-BIKO.

Kurrimia paniculata Wall. (*Celastrineae*).

BILA.

The Bâel tree. *Aegle Marmelos* Corr. (*Rutaceae*). Sometimes cultivated.

BILIS JANTAN. (Rumput)

Cyperus haspan L. (*Cyperaceae*).

BINASA.

Plumbago rosea L. (*Plumbagineae*). A cultivated plant with red flowers generally called Cheraka. Favre gives *Binasa*.

BINCHE. (Daun)

Lasianthus sp. (*Rubiaceae*). A small roughly hairy shrub with blue berries.

BINGKIRING. (Johor)

Garcinia sp. (*Guttiferae*). An enormous tree of which I was only able to obtain a few fruits and leaves.

BINJAL.

Mangifera coesia Jack. (*Anacardiaceae*). A common fruit-tree.

BINTAN.

Cerbera odollam L. (*Apocynaceae*) also BINTARO. See BUTA-BUTA.

BINTANG MERAH. BINTANG KUNING.

Mussoenda variabilis Hemsl. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with red star-like flowers.

BINTANGOR. Also MENTANGOR.

Various species of *Calophyllum* (*Guttiferae*). Medium or large trees with bunches of white flowers. The timber of some kinds is used for building houses and boats.

The *Calophyllums* are called: Fetau (Samoa), Vetau (Fiji), Betau (Macassar), and Viritanina (Malagasy). (Guppy, Polynesians and their plant names). All words evidently connected.

BINTANGOR BATU. BINTANGOR BESAR.

BINTANGOR BUKIT.

Calophyllum pulcherrimum Wall.

BINTANGOR BUNGA.

Calophyllum inophyllum L. also *C. spectabile* Willd.

BINTANGOR BUNUT.

Calophyllum spectabile Willd.

BINTANGOR MERAH.

Calophyllum Wallichianum Planch. From the red wool on the young leaves.

BINTANGOR RIMBA.

Calophyllum macrocarpum Hook. fil. (*Guttiferae*.)

BIRAH.

A name applied to various aroids chiefly wild. Guppy, etc., gives *Via* (Fiji) *Viha* (Malagasy) *Bia* (Sundanese) as allied words.

BIRAH AYER.

Aglaonema marantifolium Schott. (*Aroideae*). A large aroid growing in swampy jungle.

BIRAH HUTAN.

Cyrtosperma lasioides Griff. (*Aroideae*). A big aroid with sagittate leaves with prickly petioles; growing in swamps.

BIRAH KECHIL.

Typhonium divaricatum Decne. (*Aroideae*). A common little aroid; growing as a weed in waste ground.

BIRAH KELADI.

Colocasia antiquorum Schott. (*Aroideae*). The cultivated Keladi, widely used as food.

BIRAH NEGRI. BIRAH NAGRI. (Favre)

Alocasia macrorrhiza Schott. (*Aroideae*). A large cultivated aroid.

BIRAKSA.

Cassia fistula L. (*Leguminosae*) (Favre). Evidently not a Malay word: the tree is only cultivated here and that not often.

BIRING. (Rumput)

Hedyotis pinifolia Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). A road-side weed with small white flowers.

BIRURONG HITAM.

Melastoma polyanthum Bl.

BIRURONG MERAH.

Melastoma asperum Bl. These two words are given in Clifford's Dictionary as Malay. Filet gives them as Rhio words, I have never heard them used for the Melastomas, which are here usually known as Senduduk.

BISA (Akar.)

Sphenodesma triflora Wight. (*Verbenaceae*). Lit. Poison-climber.

BITTÔT.

Cansjera Rheedii Walk. Arn. (*Olacineae*). A shrub.

BLAN. (Johor)

Canarium sp. (*Burseraceae*).

BLAY BESAR.

Strychnos pubescens Clarke. (*Loganiaceae*). A poisonous plant used in making dart-poison by the Sakais.

BLAY HITAM.

Strychnos Tieute Bl. (*Loganiaceae*). One of the poisonous plants used in making Sakai dart-poison. Mr. Vaughan-Stevens is the authority for the name Blay.

BLAY KECHIL; BLAY MERAH.

Gnetum edule Bl. (*Gnetaceae*). A climber with rather large brown fruits. It is used in making the dart-poison of the Sakais. (Vaughan-Stevens).

BOBOKOR. (Selangor)

Litsea sp. (*Laurineae*). A tree with large ovate leaves and round green fruits.

BOBOREK.

Xanthophyllum Kunstleri King. (*Polygalaceae*). A handsome dark green tree with white flowers.

BŌDI. BUDI.

Ficus religiosa L. (*Urticaceae*). The Peepul tree.

BOGAH. (Province Wellesley)

Cycas Rumphii Miq. (*Cycadeae*).

BOILA HITAM. (Kemaman)

Zingiber Griffithii Bak. (*Zingiberaceae*). Vaughan-Stevens gives this word. I imagine the first part is Sakai.

BOKO-BOKO.

Kurrimia pulcherrima Wall. (*Celastrineae*).

BŌLI.

Parkia Roxburghiana Don. (*Leguminosae*). According to Clifford.

BONDOK.

Guilandina bonduc L. (*Leguminosae*). A thorny climber with yellow flowers, usually found near the sea.

BONG-BONG.

Carallia integerrima Dec. (*Rhizophoreae*)

BONGKAH AYER.

Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A tree.

BONGKONG. (Perak)

The Chempedak, *Artocarpus Polyphema* Persoon.
(*Urticaceae*)

BONGO. BONGOR.

Lagerstroemia floribunda Jack. (*Lythraceae*).

BONGO BALONG.

L. hexaptera. Mq.

BONGO MALUKUT.

L. sp.

BONGO RAYA.

L. flos-Reginae Retz.

BONGO SUSOR.

L. sp.

The Bongos—*Lagerstroemia*—are fair sized trees with showy purple or pink flowers. They inhabit banks of rivers. The timber is used for boat building.


BONGSOL.

Goniothalamus macrophyllus Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*)

BONTO DARAT. (Rumpot)

Panicum indicum L. (*Gramineae*).

BOROMBONG. (Akar.)

Taeniochloa Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Connaraceae*). A climbing plant. 

BOTOR. see KACHANG BOTOR.

Psophocarpus tetragonolobus Dec. (*Leguminosae*). A cultivated bean. The word is said to be a perversion of "bottle," but Rumph gives it from the Arabic *Batr*, a lobe.

BRAC. (Johor)

Eugenia Sp. (*Myrtaceae*).

BRAMBAN.

Allium cepa L. (Favre). "A white fragrant lily." (Clifford).

BRAMBAN HUTAN.

Pancratium zeylanicum L. (*Amaryllideae*). (Clifford.) This is really a Javanese word which corresponds to the Malay Bawang.

BRANG. *see* Buluh-brang.

BRANGAN. *see* Berangan.

BRAS-BRAS.

Aporosa Maingayi Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

BRAS-BRAS HITAM.

Antidesma bunias Muell. Arg. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) All these plants (Bras-Bras) are small jungle trees.

BRAS-BRAS HUTAN.

Aporosa Praineana Hook fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

BRAS-BRAS MERAH.

Aporosa microcalyx Hook. fil.

BREDIN. (Province Wellesley)

Caryota mitis Lour. (*Palmae*.) *see* Tukul.

BREKSA. *see* Bereksa.

BRĒMI.

Herpestes monniera L. (*Scrophularineae*.) A small scented herb used by the natives as an alterative.

BREMI HUTAN.

Linnophila conferta Benth. (*Scrophularineae*.)

BRUAS. *see* Buas-buas.

BRUNGIN.

Ficus Benjamina L. Variant of Beringin (Clifford's Dictionary.) Filet gives it as a Rhio word.

BUA (Rumput.)

Salomonina cantoniensis Lour. (*Polygalaceae*.) A little pink-flowered weed growing in grass plots.

BUAH. Fruit.

Appears as Vua in Malagasy.

BUAH BRAS. (Province Wellesley)

Chasalia curviflora Miq. (*Rubiaceae*.)

BUAH BUTANG.

Morinda umbellata L. (*Rubiaceae*.) A shrub with orange button-like heads of fruits.

BUAH KERAS.

Aleurites Moluccanus L. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) The candle-nut called here also Kamiri and Singapore nuts.

BUAH KERAS LAUT.

Hernandia sonora L. (*Laurineae*.) A large seashore tree.

BUAH SUNGEL. (Selangor)

Ficus chartacea Wall. (*Urticaceae*.) A common little shrubby fig.

BUAS (Akar.)

Premna parasitica Bl. A climbing species.

BUAS-BUAS.

Contracted to Bebuas, and a variant is Bruas. *Premna cordifolia* Roxb. and other species (*Verbenaceae*.) Strong scented shrubs or trees with corymbs of white flowers.

BUAS-BUAS BUKIT. BUAS-BUAS PAYA.

Viburnum sambucinum Reinwtd. (*Caprifoliaceae*.) The plant somewhat resembles a *Premna*.

BUAS-BUAS LAUT.

Scaevola Koenigii L. (*Goodenovieae*.) A seashore shrub more commonly known as Ambong-Ambong.

BUBONGKAL.

Bridelia pustulata Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

BUBULUS. (Malacca.)

Also Bulu-Ulat. *Sonerila* sp. (*Melastomaceae*.) A herb with pink flowers.

BŮBŮRAS PADI.

Aporosa microcalyx Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) A contraction for Bras-Bras.

BUBURUS.

Alstonia macrophylla Wall. (*Apocynaceae*.)

BUDI, also BODI.

Ficus religiosa L. (*Urticaceae*.)

BUJANG SAMALAM.

Jussiaea suffruticosa L. (*Onagraceae*.) A herb with yellow flowers growing in swamps. Literally, Bachelor for an evening.

BUJANG SAMALAM BUKIT.

Ardisia oxyphylla C. B. Clarke. (*Myrsineae*.) A low shrub with pink flowers.

BUJANG SAMALAM (Rumput)

Vernonia cinerea Less. (*Compositae*) A common pink flowered groundsel.

BUKU BEMBAN.

Morinda sarmentosa (*Rubiaceae*.) The words also mean a "peculiar knot plaited with several strands" (Clifford's Dictionary.) Perhaps the knot-like head of fruits of the plant is referred to by the native name.

BUKU BULOH (Rumput.)

Fuirena glomerata L. (*Cyperaceae*.) Buku is a joint or knot.

BULAI.

Oroxylon indicum Vent. (*Bignonaceae*.) A small tree easily known by its enormous sword shaped pods.

BULAN AYER. (Selangor)

Cratoeva religiosa var. *Narvala* (*Capparideae*.) A shrub or small tree with cream coloured flowers and large oblong hanging brown fruits said to be poisonous.

Another plant called Bulan betul appears to be a *Cratoeva* but the fruit is said to be red.

BULAN MUDU (Akar.)

Rubus glomeratus Lind. (*Rosaceae*.) The common wild raspberry.

BULANG or BULANGAN.

BULANG GAJAH. BULANG KECHIL.

Gmelina villosa (*Verbenaceae*) also *Canthium horridum* (*Rubiaceae*.) Both of these are thorny shrubs, with yellow acid berries about an inch long.

BULANG PELANDOK (Akar.)

Canthium oliganthum Miq. (Rubiaceae.)

BLANG TIKUS. BULANG HITAM.

UCanthium horridum Bl. (Rubiaceae.)

BULANGKAN.

Cynometra polyandra Roxb. (Leguminosae.)

BULONGGO.

Dehaasia sp. (Laurineae.)

BULU-BULU.

Diospyros argentea Griff. (Ebenaceae.) See Bedil Lalat.

Bulu signifies fur. The leaves of the plant are covered beneath with short hairs.

BULU ULAT.

Sonerila sp. (Melastomaceae.) A small hairy herb with pink flowers.

BULUH. BULOH.

A bamboo. The word runs through much of the Archipelago and appears as Fafulu in Timor.

BULUH (Akar.)

A name applied to several of the scandent species such as *Bambusa Ridleyi* Gamble. *Schizostachyum chilianthum* Gamble. *Gigantochloa Kurzii* Gamble. (Gramineae.)

BULUH BALAI.

Bambusa tuldooides Munro.

BULUH BATU.

Dendrocalamus strictus Nees.

BULUH BERSUMPITAN.

Bambusa Wrayi Stapf. Used in making blowpipes.

BULUH BETONG PERIH.

Dendrocalamus flagellifer Munro.

BULUH BRANG.

The male bamboo. *Dendrocalamus strictus*. Ham. (see Clifford's Dictionary.)

BULUH CHINA.

Bambusa nana Roxb. The hedge bamboo.

BULUH DURI.

Bambusa Blumeana Sch. The spiny bamboo.

BULUL JURON.

Schizostachyum Blumei Nees.

BULUH KASAP.

Ochlandra Ridleyi Gamble.

BULUH MATA RUSA.

Gigantochloa Kurzii Gamble. (Wray)

BULUH MINYAK.

Oxytenanthera sinuata Gamble.

BULUH PADI.

Schizostachyum aciculare Gamble.

BULU PAN.

Bambusa vulgaris L. (Wray)

BULUH PERINDU.

Bambusa nana Roxb. According to Wray, but this I gather from a letter from Mr. Skeat is not the Buluh Perindu used in magic by the Malays, which is at present unknown.

BULU PLANG.

Gigantochloa Wrayi Gamble. (Wray)

BULUH RAYA.

Gigantochloa Scortechinii Gamble. (Wray)

BULUH TEBRAU. *see* TEBRAU.

Almost any of the larger grasses, especially *Thysanolaena acarifera* Nees.

BULUH TEMIANG.

Bambusa Wrayi Hook. fil. The bamboo used for blow-pipes.

BULUH TEMPAT.

Dendrocalamus strictus Nees. The Male bamboo.

BULUH TILAN.

Gigantochloa heterostachya Munro.

BULUH TILAN MINYAK.

G. latispiculata Munro.

BULUH TULOH.

Schizostachyum Zollingeri Kurz.

BULUNTOH BURONG.

Glycosmis sapindoides Lindl. (*Rutaceae*). A common shrub, with small white flowers.

BUMBAN. *see* BEMBAN.

BUMBOT. (Rumput)

Mariscus albescens Gaud. (*Cyperaceae*).

BŪNAK.

Kurrimia paniculata Wall. (*Celastrineae*.)

BŪNEH. (Favre) BUNI. (Clifford)

Antidesma bunias. (*Euphorbiaceae*). This is given by Favre and Clifford as Malay. Filet gives it as Makasar. The plant, is a tree with small acid red fruits.

BUNGA. A flower.

BUNGA BIDADARI. BUNGA PUTRI.

Grammatophyllum speciosum (Marsden) (*Orchideae*). The words signify two kinds of fairies. I never heard either expression used.

BUNGA BIRU.

Clitoria ternatea L. (*Leguminosae*). Lit. Blue flower.

BUNGA CHINA.

Ixora, cultivated varieties. It is also sometimes applied to *Gardenias*.

BUNGA KASTURI.

Renanthera moschifera Lindl. (*Orchideae*). "Musk-flower." The scorpion orchid.

BUNGA KASUT.

Cypripedium barbatum Lindl. (*Orchideae*). "Shoe flower." I doubt this being a genuine Malay name but it is often used by the orchid dealers.

BUNGA MAS.

Asclepias curassavica L. (*Asclepiadaceae*). Lit. Gold flower. An introduced weed with bright-yellow and red flowers.

BUNGA PAGAR.

Lantana camara L. (*Verbenaceae*). Pagar is a hedge.
The common Lantana.

BUNGA PALA.

Mace—the aril of the Nutmeg.

BUNGA RAYA.

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L. (*Malvaceae*). The cultivated Hibiscus.

BUNGA SAPONG.

Pittosporum ferrugineum L. (*Pittosporaceae*). A common sea-shore tree with white flowers and yellow fruits.

BUNGA SUSU.

Gardenia florida L. (*Rubiaceae*) also *Tabernoemontana coronaria* Br. (*Apocynaceae*.) “Milk flower.” Well known cultivated plants.

BUNGA TULIS. (Malacca)

Anoectochilus Reinwardtii Bl. (*Orchideae*.) One of the ornamented foliage orchids, with deep maroon leaves vined with gold.

BUNGKAL.

Randia ausophylla Jack (*Rubiaceae*.) A common jungle tree.

BUNGKUP. (Johor)

Bruguiera species (*Rhizophoraceae*.)

BUNGLEI.

Zingiber Cassumunar (*Zingiberaceae*.) A ginger often to be seen near villages the rhizomes of which are used in medicine and as spice.

BUNGOH. (Penang) BUNGUR. (Favre)

Lagerstroemia Reginae and allied species; see BONGOR.

BUNTAT BAHONG.

Lasianthus Wightianus Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*.) A very foetid shrub, one of the plants called Daun Sekuntut.

BUNTAT ULAR. (Akar)

Ficus urophylla Wall. (*Urticaceae*.) A common fig climbing on other trees.

BUNUT PAYA.

Pternandra coerulescens Jack. (*Melastomaceae*.) See BENUT
PAYA.

BŪNŪAI.

Kaya grandis King. (*Guttiferae*.)

BURUMBONG JANTAN.

Randia densiflora Benth. (*Rubiaceae*.)

BŪRUBAH RIMBAH. (Malacca)

Antidesma velutinosum Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) A common
jungle shrub.

BURUNAI.

Antidesma alatum Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) A small tree.

BURUTTA (Bunga.)

Connarus ferrugineus Jack. (*Connaraceae*.) Jack is the
authority for this.

BUSOK-BUSOK.

Cassia nodosa Ham. (*Leguminosae*.) Also contracted to
Sibusok. A large tree with pink flowers.

BUTA-BUTA also BABUTA.

Cerbera odollam L. and *C. lactaria* Ham. (*Apocynaceae*.)
The milk produces blindness (Buta = blind.)

BUTA-BUTA DARAT.

Alstonia macrophylla Wall. (*Apocynaceae*.) A tree allied to
Cerbera, but the flowers are much smaller.

BUTANG (Rumput.)

Eriocaulon sexangulare L. (*Eriocauloneae*) also *Rhynchospora*
Wallichiana Korth. (*Cyperaceae*.) Butang is a modi-
fication of the English *Button*. Both plants have small
heads of flowers more or less like buttons.

BUTANG BUNGA (Akar.)

Lettsomia Mainjaya Clarke. (*Convolvulaceae*.) A climber with
large heads of purple flowers.

BUTULANG.

Canthium didymum Roxb. (*Rubiaceae*.) A small tree.

CHA PADANG.

Scoparia dulcis L. (*Scrophulariaceae*). A weed used for making a kind of tea. The name means field tea. It is also called Té macao.

CHABANG BAJU. (Bnäh)

Lasianthus Wallichii Wight. or a closely allied species (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with white flowers and blue berries.

CHABANG LIMA. (Akar)

Sphenodesma barbata Schauer. (*Verbenaceae*). Literally Five branches. A climber with small violet flowers in a head surrounded by bracts.

CHABANG LIMA. (Akar).

Heptapleurum heterophyllum Seem. (*Araliaceae*). An epiphytic plant with five leaflets to each leaf.

CHABANG TIGA. (Selangor)

Trichosanthes celebica Miq. (*Cucurbitaceae*). A wild pumpkin with five lobes to the leaf and red fruits. The leaves are used as a bait for the Kelawei fish.

CHABANG TUJOH.

Ampelocissus sp. (*Ampelideae*). A vine with seven-lobed leaves.

CHABEL.

Long pepper. *Piper longum* L. (*Piperaceae*) Also used in some places for Capsicums.

CHABEI HUTAN.

Piper caninum L. (*Piperaceae*). A wild pepper.

CHABEI PINTAL. (Penang) CH. TAL. (Singapore)

Helicteres Isora L. (*Sterculiaceae*). The capsules used in native medicine.

CHA-CHA.

Stereospermum fimbriatum De C. (*Bignonaceae*). A handsome small tree with lilac tubular flowers the petals of which are beautifully fringed.

CHACHANG LAYAR.

Monochoria hastaeifolia Pres L. (*Pontederiaceae*). An aquatic herb with blue flowers.

CHABE HANTU. (Penang).

Pittosporum ferrugineum Ait. (*Pittosporaceae*).

CHADAK. (Selangor)

Zingiber spectabile Griff. (*Zingiberaceae*). A very handsome wild ginger with brilliant yellow or red spikes and black flowers spotted with yellow.

CHALANG PAYA.

Croton oblongifolius Roxb. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A large shrub with spikes of green flowers.

CHAMAU. CHEMAU.

Dracaena Mainyayi Bak. *D. angustifolia* Wall., and other tree *Dracaenas* (*Liliaceae*).

CHAMBAI BATU.

Pellionia Javanica Wedd. (*Urticaceae*). A herb common on rocks.

CHAMIN-CHAMIN.

Cicca acidissima (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree with green acid fruits used in curries.

CHAMPADANG.

Triumfetta rhomboidea Jacq. (*Tiliaceae*). A common weed with yellow flowers and fruits like small burrs.

CHANA.

Parinarium Griffithianum Hook fil. (*Rosaceae*). A big tree with masses of white flowers.

Also *Cesalpinia pulcherrima* Roxb. (*Leguminosae*) (according to Favre) (*Leguminosae*.) An ornamental bush often cultivated.

CHANGEI. *see* CHENGEL.

CHANGI ULAR.

Bragantia corymbosa (*Aristolochiaceae*.) A half climbing shrub with small flowers and long twisted pods.

CHANGKOI BAHANG.

Ophioriza sp. (*Rubiaceae*.)

CHANJAL.

Tristania Whitiana Griff. (*Myrtaceae*.) A big tree more commonly known as Pelawan.

CHĀPA. CHAPU.

Blumea balsamifera De. C. (*Compositae*.) A large half shrubby weed common in waste grounds. It is strongly scented, and produces the Ngai camphor of the Chinese and is used in native medicine.

CHAPAH. CHAPANENG.

Clerodendron villosum Bl. (*Verbenaceae*.) A common large shrub with white flowers.

CHAREK-CHAREK. (Akar)

Vitis macrostachya Miq. (*Ampelideae*.) A large vine with long hanging spikes of flowers.

CHATENG. (Buah)

Microdesmis caseariaefolia Planch. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) A small tree.

CHATO.

Ardisia oxyphylla Wall. (*Myrsineae*.)

CHAWAT UDI.

Vitis adnata Wall. (*Ampelideae*.) A slender vine.

CHEKOP MANIS.

Sauropus albieans Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) Favre gives Chekōh. A small shrub cultivated as a spinach.

CHEKOW. (Pahang)

Garcinia Praineana King. (*Guttiferae*.)

CHAMANTONG GAJAH.

Aporosa Praineana Hook fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) A small tree with round orange coloured fruits.

CHEMANTON MERAH.

Eloeocarpus Mastersi Hook fil. (*Tiliaceae*.)

CHEMPEDAK.

Artocarpus polyphema Pers. (*Urticaceae*.) The wellknown native fruit.

CHEMPEDAK AYER,

Artocarpus Maingayi King. (*Urticaceae*.)

CHEMPAKA. CHAMPAKA.

The champak tree. *Michelia Champaca* L. (*Magnoliaceae*.)

CHEMPAKA BIRU.

Plumiera acutifolia L. (*Apocynaceae*). The Frangipani.
(Clifford's Dictionary).

CHEMPAKA BUKIT. (Malacca)

Cephaelis Griffithii Hook fil. (*Rubiaceae*.) A small shrub
with a sweet scented flower.

CHEMPAKA HUTAN.

Gardenia Griffithii Hook fil. (*Rubiaceae*.) A shrub or tree
with sweet scented orange flowers.

CHEMPAKA JANGGI.

Sterculia laevis Jack. (*Sterculiaceae*.) A small tree or shrub
with a scarlet fruit.

CHEMPAKA PUTIH HUTAN.

Randia anisophylla Jack. (*Rubiaceae*.) A small tree with
small white flowers.

CHEMPERAI. CHIMPERAI.

Champereia Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Santalaceae*.)

Also *Cansjera Rheedii* Gmelin. (*Olacineae*.) Seashore shrubs
with inconspicuous flowers.

CHEMPERAI BATU.

Gomphandra lanceolata King. (*Olacineae*.)

CHEMPERAI DADIS. (Malacca)

Urophyllum Blumeianum Wight. (*Rubiaceae*.) A common
jungle shrub with white flowers, with yellow or orange
berries.

CHENAMA.

Clausena excavata Burm. (Penang), and *Micromelum hirsutum*
Oliv. in Pahang. (*Rutaceae*.)

CHENANG HUTAN. (Malacca)

Unona dasymaschala Bl. (*Anonaceae*) A low shrub.

CHENARA.

Commersonia echinata Forst. (*Tiliaceae*.) A common tree in
secondary jungle with white flowers.

CHIENDANA.

Sandal-wood, *Santalum album* L. (*Santalaceae*.) Imported
and sold in the shops.

CHENDAWAN.

A fungus. Chiefly applied to *Agarici*.

CHENDAWAN BATANG.

Lentinus exilis. A dry brown fungus growing on old rotten tree stems.

CHENDAWAN BORENG. CHENDAWAN MERAH.

Polystictus sanguinea. A woody scarlet fungus common on wood, used in native medicine as an astringent

CHENDAWAN IPOH.

A white Agaric with dull violet fur on the top.

CHENDAWAN JUMPUT-JUMPUT.

Daldinia vernicosa Cesati. A bun-shaped black polished fungus growing on wood. Jumput-jnmput is a kind of bun.

CHENDAWAN KARANG.

Clavaria various species. The branched fungi known in England as witches butter. Literally coral fungus. Also applied to a woody coral-like grey fungus *Stereum nitidulum*.

CHENDAWAN RAMBUT ALI.

Marasmius gordipes. A very common plant with hair like stems running over dead leaves and small yellow pilei.

CHENDAWAN SAMANGKOK.

Cyathula sp. A small cup shaped fungus growing on wood.

CHENDAWAN TELAKONG.

Dictyophora campanulata Nees. The common stink-horn, a white fungus with a beautiful white lacework veil hanging from the upper part.

CHENDAWAN TELINGA KRA.

Polystictus xerampelinus Ktchbr. "Ape's ear fungus." A brown woody fungus which grows on wood.

CHENDAWAN TELINGA TIONG.

Agaricus species. A bright orange red fungus suggesting the wattles on the ear of the Tiong bird. *Mainatus javanius*.

CHENDAWAN TUMBONG KLAPA.

Scleroderma flavo-crocatum. Tumbong kelapa is the ball-shaped mass of kernel of the coconut when germinating. The fungus is a yellow puff-ball, with a black inside when ripe, common on paths in woods.

CHENDERAI. CHENDERAI HUTAN.

Grewia paniculata Roxb. also *G. fibrocarpa* Mast. (*Tiliaceae*). Small trees with white flowers.

CHENDERAI. (Akar)

Grewia umbellata Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*.) A climbing species.

CHENDERAI GAJAH.

Croton argyratus Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

CHENDERAI PAYA.

Grewia Miqueliana Kurz. (*Tiliaceae*.)

CHENDERAI RIMBA.

Grewia fibrocarpa Mast, also *G. umbellata* L. (*Tiliaceae*.)

CHENDERU.

Diplanthera bancana Scheff. (*Bignoniaceae*.) Tree with golden yellow flowers.

CHENDRA. CHENDUI.

Epiprinus Malayanus Griff. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

CHENGAI PETRI.

Alstonia macrophylla Wall. (*Apocynaceae*.)

CHENGAI also CHENGAL.

Balanocarpus maxinus King. (*Dipterocarpeae*.) One of the best native timbers. A gigantic tree, now getting scarce.

CHENGAL BATU BUKIT.

Melanochyla Maingayi Hook. fil. (Maingay's list) "A tree yielding a black varnish, wood pale yellowish white with a small brown centre, grain fine, medium hard."

CHENGKRING.

Erythrina stricta Roxb. *E. indica* L. (*Leguminosae*.) CHENGKRING ABANG (Clifford and Swettenham) is probably this species. A well-known tree with orange coloured flowers which is grown as a shade tree or as a pepper support.

CHENGKRING (Rumput).

Hedyotis glabra Br. (*Rubiaceae*.) A common weedy herb with small white flowers.

CHEREK HANTU.

Phyllanthus frondosus Wall. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

CHEREK HITAM.

Clausena excavata Burm. (*Rutaceae*.) A small tree with strongly scented leaves used in curries.

CHEREK JANTAN.

Brucea Sumatrana Wall. (*Simarubaceae*.) A shrub with an aromatic scent.

CHEREK PUTIH.

Micromelum pubescens Bl. (*Rutaceae*.)

CHERIT BÛDĀK.

Croton argyratus Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

CHERIT HUTAN.

Clerodendron deflexum Wall. (*Verbenaceae*.) A common jungle shrub with heads of white flowers and red bracts.

CHERIT MORAI.

Glycosmis sapindoides Lindl. (*Rutaceae*.)

CHERMEI also CHERMELA and CHAMIN.

Phyllanthus distichus Muell. Arg. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) A fruit tree.

CHERMEI ANTAN.

Glochidion obscurum Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

CHERMELA HUTAN. (Sungei Ujong.)

Sauropus albicans Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) Also CHEKOP MANIS, which see.

CHERMIN AYER.

Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii Korth. (*Rubiaceae*.) A tree with balls of yellow flowers.

CHERMIN BATU. (Pahang)

Pentasacme caudata Wall. (*Asclepiadeae*.) A slender herb with white flowers growing on rocks in streams.

CHIA KUBET.

Macaranga megalophylla Muell. Arg. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

CHIAREK MERAH. (Akar)

Vitis diffusa (Ampelideae.) A common wild vine.

CHIAREK PUTIH. (Akar)

Mallotus repandus Muell. Arg. (Euphorbiaceae.)

CHICHA.

Daphniphyllum laurinum Baill. (Euphorbiaceae.) A common shrub.

Also *Millettia atropurpurea* Benth. (Leguminosae.) A large tree with purple flowers.

CHIKU.

The Sapodilla, *Achras sapota* L. (Sapotaceae.)

CHIMPOH. *see* SIMPOH.

CHINA PUTIH. (Akar)

Neuropeltis racemosa Wall. (Convolvulaceae.) A climber with small white flowers.

CHINA. (Akar)

Limacia oblonga Miers. (Menispermaceae.) Also *Toeniochloena Griffithii* Hook. fil. (Connaraceae.)

CHINA (Bunga).

Ixora, cultivated forms and Gardenias.

CHINA BUKIT. (Akar)

Iodes velutina. King. (Olacineae.)

CHINDARAH. *see* PENDARA.

Various wild nutmegs. (Myristica.)

CHINDARAH HANTU.

Ostodes macrophyllus Benth. (Euphorbiaceae.)

CHINDARAH LAUT.

Myristica glaucescens Hook. fil.

CHINDARAH PADI.

Myristica Missionis Wall. (Myristicaceae.)

CHINDURU.

Diplospora sp. (Rubiaceae.) A small tree with green flowers.

CHINGAL.

Shorea bracteolata Dyer. (Dipterocarpeae). A large timber tree.

CHINGKEH. CHINGKAIH. CHENGKE.

Cloves. *Eugenia caryophyllus* L. (*Myrtaceae*.)

CHINGKERING (Rumput). Also CHENKERING.

Hedyotis glabra Br. (*Rubiaceae*.)

CHINGUM. (Johor)

Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea Gaertn. (*Rubiaceae*). A bush growing on the sea-shore.

CHINTA MULA.

Erythroxylum burmanicum Griff. (*Lineae*.) A big tree with small dark green leaves and white flowers.

CHINTA MULA. (Akar)

Psychotria polycarpa Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). see BERTIS.

CHINTA MULA HITAM.

Cinnamomum parthenoxylum Meissn. (*Laurineae*.) See KAYU GADIS.

CHINTA MULA PUTIH.

Sideroxylon sp. (*Sapotaceae*).

CHUBON.

Xanthophyllum affine Korth. (*Polygalaceae*.) A shrub or small tree with white flowers.

CHŨKÂL. (Malacca)

Hygrophila salicifolia Nees. (*Acanthaceae*.) A herb with violet flowers, growing by rivers.

CHUKOR KERBAU (Rumput).

Cyperus turgidulus (*Cyperaceae*.) Literally Buffalo-Razor grass.

CHULAK.

Callicarpa lanata L. (*Verbenaceae*.)

CHULAN.

Aglaia odorata Lour. (*Meliaceae*.) Favre is the authority for this.

CHUMA PADANG. (Kedah)

Breynia coronata Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

CHUMANTONG. (Sungei Ujong)

Ficus alba Reinwdt. (*Urticaceae*.) see ARA PERAK.

CHUMBAI ULAR. (Akar) (Malacca)

Bragantia corymbosa Griff. (*Aristolochiaceae*.)

CHUMPAHONG.

Pyrenaria acuminata Planch. (*Ternstroemiaceae*.) A small tree with white flowers.

CHUMPONG.

Saprosma arboreum (*Rubiaceae*.) A very foetid shrub.

CHUNGAH PUTIH.

Ostodes macrophyllus. Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

CHUPŪ.

Garcinia Praineana King. (*Guttiferae*.)

CHUROM.

Matthoea sancta Bl. (*Monimiaceae*.) A shrub with long pendent or straggling branches, small green flowers and deep steel-blue fruits.

CHUROMA. (Akar)

Mikania scandens Willd. (*Compositae*.) A climbing plant common in grass.

DADA KURA. (Selangor)

Fagroea morindæfolia Bl. (*Loganiaceae*.) Literally Turtle's breast. A large shrub with pinkish flowers. The leaves are ground and smoked with Chinese tobacco for cases of cold in the head.

DADA RUAN.

Ostodes macrophylla Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*) in Malacca.

Boschia Griffithii Nees. (*Malvaceae*) in Johor. See DAUN DURIAN.

DĀDAP. see DEDAP.

Erythrina spp. (*Leguminosae*.) Large trees with scarlet flowers, used as shade trees for cocoa, and as pepper supports. *E. indica* Lam. and *E. stricta* Roxb. are the usual ones cultivated.

DADAUP. (Akar) (Pahang)

Also DAU. *Bauhinia integrifolia* Roxb. (*Leguminosae*.) A large climber with great masses of orange flowers.

DAGŪN.

Gnetum funiculare Bl. (*Gnetaceae*.) A big climber which produces a strong fibre.

DAGUN PUTIH. (Akar)

Gn. Brunonianum Griff.

DALDARU. (Akar)

Psychotria sarmentosa Bl. (*Rubiaceae*.)

DALEK. DELEK. DELAK.

A name applied to various species of *Memecylon* and the allied genus *Pternandra*, (*Melastomaceae*.) Small trees with pink or blue flowers; the timber of which is used in house building.

DALEK AYER.

Memecylon Ridleyi Cogn. and *M. edule* Roxb.

DALEK JAMBU.

M. coeruleum Jack.

DALEK PUTIH.

M. myrsinoides Bl.

DALEK TEMBAGA.

M. loevigatum Bl.

DALEK LIMAU MANIS.

Anisophyllea grandifolia Henslow. (*Rhizophoreae*.) A tree with very large oblong woody fruits.

DALU-DALU. Also JENDALU. DAHU.

Salix tetrasperma Roxb. (*Salicinae*.) Filet gives Dalu-Dalu as West coast Sumatran for *Salix Sumatrana* Miq. The only willow in the peninsula.

DAMAK-DAMAK ASAM.

Grewia fibrocarpa Mast. (*Tiliaceae*).

Damak-Damak is often contracted to Dudamak.

DAMAK-DAMAK BULU. Also DAMAK MERAH.

Grewia globulifera Mast. (*Tiliaceae*).

DAMAK-DAMAK PAYA.

Aporosa stellifera Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

DAMAR.

The resin produced by trees of the order *Dipterocarpeae* and a few others. The Dammars are collected in the jungle where the tree has dripped and most are named according to the colour of the Dammar and not according to the tree producing them. But some trees are called by the name of the resin they produce.

DAMAR HITAM.

Balanocarpus Penangianus King. (*Dipterocarpeae*). Black Dammar.

DAMAR KEPONG. See KEPONG.

DAMAR KIJAI.

Produced by *Trigonochlamys Griffithii* Hook fil. (*Burseraceae*.)

See Kijai. Also *Canarium secundum*, Benn. (*Burseraceae*.)

DAMAR LAUT NUMBER SATU.

Shorea utilis King. One of the most valuable timbers.

DAMAR LAUT DAUN BESAR.

Shorea glauca King. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

DAMAR MATA-KUCHING.

Hopea globosa Brandis; in Perak. *Pachynocarpus Wallichii* King. (*Dipterocarpeae*). The Cat's Eye dammar is a clear light coloured dammar and I believe comes from different trees but the above-mentioned trees are stated to produce it and are named from the Dammar.

DAMAR MERANTI. See MERANTI.

DAMAR MINYAK.

The resin of *Dammara orientalis* Lam. (*Coniferae*). Lit. Oil-Dammar. It is a turpentine and does not get hard like the resins of the *Dipterocarpeae*.

DAMAR SERAYA. See SERAYA.

DANDANGKING. (Johor)

Poederia foetida L. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with lilac flowers, very foetid.

DANDIGUM.

Sargassum sp. (*Algae*). A floating sea-weed.

DANGSA. (Penang)

Phoenix paludosa Roxb. (*Palmae*). A date palm growing in tidal swamps.

DARAH. (Akar)

Unona discolor Vahl. (*Anonaceae*). A climbing shrub used in native medicine for dysentery, whence perhaps the native name, Blood-climber.

DARAH BLUT. (Akar). (Selangor).

Mezoneurum Sumatranum Wall. (*Leguminosae*). A climber growing on riverbanks; leaves reddish, flowers yellow and red. Lit. Eel's blood.

DARAI PAYA. (Akar)

Lygodium pinnatifidum. (*Filices*). A common climbing fern.

DARU-DARU.

A high class timber is known by this name but the tree producing it has not been identified. It is probably belongs to the order *Sapotaceae*.

DARUMUN. (Malacca)

Elaeocarpus polystachyus Wall. (*Tiliaceae*), and other species. See also a variant Jurumong. Trees with white flowers.

DARUMUN BABI.

Elaeocarpus polystachyus Wall.

DARUMUN HITAM.

E. paniculatus Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

DARUMUN PADI.

Elaeocarpus salicifolius King. and *E. pedunculatus* Wall.

DARUMUN PELANDOK.

Elaeocarpus stipularis Bl.

DARUMUN PIPIT.

Elaeocarpus Hullettii King. (*Tiliaceae*.)

DATOH RAJA. (Johor)

Lecananthus erubescens Jack. (*Rubiaceae*.)

DAUN. A leaf.

DAUN KURAP.

Cassia alata L. (*Leguminosae*.) Kurap is a skin disease for which the leaves of this plant are a well-known remedy. A large shrub with showy spikes of yellow flowers. It is also known as Gelenggang.

DAUN LOW.

Hoemaria discolor Lindl. (*Orchideae*.) Sir Hugh Low's leaf. A name used in Singapore by the orchid collectors.

DAUN PAYONG. (Pahang)

Teyssmannia altifrons Miq. Literally Umbrella leaf. A superb stemless palm with enormous paddle shaped leaves.

DAUN PUTRI.

Mussoenda glabra Vahl. (*Rubiaceae*.) Favre is the authority for this.

DAUN SAPENOH.

Eurycles amboinensis (*Amaryllideae*.) An ornamental plant often cultivated, and wild in sandy places in Pahang and elsewhere.

DAUN SEGALOR. (Selangor) DAUN SELEBAR.

Teyssmannia altifrons Miq. (*Palmaceae*). See DAUN PAYONG.

DAWAI-DAWAI.

Zizyphus calophyllus Wall. (*Rhamneae*.) A large and strong thorny climber.

DEDALU BUKIT. (Akar) (Malacca)

Hiptage sericea Hook. fil. (*Malpighiaceae*.)

DEDAP. see DADAP.

Erythrina indica L. and other species. (*Leguminosae*.)

DEDAP LAUT.

Hibiscus tiliaceus L. (*Malvaceae*.) More commonly known as Baru.

PEDAWAI.

Contraction for Dawai-Dawai. *Zizyphus calophyllus* Wall. (*Rhamneae*.)

DEIIMA.

Pomegranate. *Punica granatum* L. (*Lythraceae*.)

DELIMA BURONG.

Memecylon Ridleyi Cogn. (*Melastomaceae*.)

DELIMA HUTAN.

Gardenia tubifera Wall. (*Rubiaceae*.) Because the fruit looks something like that of a pomegranate. A large shrub with orange-coloured flowers.

DENDENDONG. (Selangor)

Pothos Curtisii Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*.) A climbing Aroid, the shoots of which are a favourite food of the Lotong (*Semnopithecus*).

DENDURIAN.

Contraction for Durian-Durian. *Boschia Griffithii* Nees. (*Malvaceae*.)

DERINGŪ.

Acorus calamus L. (*Aroideae*.) Cultivated as a medicinal plant. It has apparently been introduced from China and never flowers here.

DERINGU LAUT.

Enhalus acoroides Zoll. (*Hydrocharideae*.) A marine flowering plant with long narrow leaves suggestive of those of *Acorus*. More commonly known as Setul.

DILAM.

Hemigraphis confinis Auders. (*Acanthaceae*.) A creeping weed on road sides, common in Malacca.

DODOL.

Ficus rhododendrifolia (*Urticaceae*) Also called Ara Jejawei. A big figtree with small leaves and pink figs.

DOMUN. (Singapore)

Symplocos. sp. (*Styraceae*).

DONDONG.

Canarium nitidum A. W. Bean. (*Burseraceae*). See also Kadondong.

DOSONO. (Pahang)

Dysoxylum angustifolium King. (*Meliaceae*).

DRAS MALAM.

Ruellia repens. L. (*Acanthaceae*.) A common little herb which creeps in grass. It has tubular violet flowers.

DRING. (Johor)

Cryptocarpa Griffithiana Wight. (*Laurineae*.)

DRUM. (Penang)

Cratoxylon polyanthum Korth. (*Hypericineae*.)

DUAK. Also JUAK.

Heynea trijuga Roxb. (*Meliaceae*.)

DUDALI PAYA.

Xanthophyllum Griffithii

DUPALU.

Perhaps a contraction for Dalu-Dalu. *Loranthus ampullaceus* Roxb. (*Loranthaceae*.) Other forms are Menalu and Sanalu. One of the commonest mistletoes, parasitic on many kind of trees.

DUDAMAK.

Contraction for Damak-Damak, which see.

DUDANAK HITAM.

Sterculia rubiginosa Jack. (*Sterculiaceae*.)

DUDAWO. (Akar)

Myxopyrum nervosum Bl. (*Oleaceae*.)

DUDOK KIJANG. (Akar)

Stropanthus dichotomus De C. (*Apocynaceae*.) A scandent bush with curious white and purple flowers. The name means the resting place of the Kijang (*Cervulus muntjac*.)

DUDULANG. (Akar)

Contraction for Dulang-Dulang. *Embelia Limpani* Scheff (*Myrsineae*.)

DUKONG ANAK.

Phyllanthus urinaria L. and *Ph. niruri* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)
See Ambin Buah.

DULANG.

Cassia javanica L. (*Leguminosae*.) A medium sided tree with rose-pink flowers.

DULANG-DULANG.

Aralia near *Thomsoni* Seemann (*Araliaceae*). A thorny shrub not rare in the central range of the Peninsula, apparently as yet undescribed.

DULEH MERAH. (Sungei Ujong)

Mallotus macrostachyus Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Possibly this should be Dalek.

DULIS.

Scoparia dulcis L. (*Scrophularineae*). A weedy plant of South American origin, common in waste grounds.

DUMAH BUKIT. (Akar)

Anplectrum glaucum Triana (*Melastomaceae*).

DUNGUN.

Heritiera littoralis Dryand (*Sterculiaceae*). See Atun laut.

DURI.

A thorn.

DURI. (Akar)

Randia fasciculata De C. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with thorns and white flowers.

DURIA (Rumput).

Eriocaulon truncatum Ham. (*Eriocauloneae*). A little herb with white heads of flowers, common in swamps.

DURIAN.

Durio zibethinus L. (*Malvaceae*).

DURIAN BLANDA.

The sour sop. *Annona muricata*. (*Anonaceae*). Literally Dutch durian, because it was introduced by the Dutch.

DURIAN DAUN.

Durio oxleyanus Griff. A wild durian.

DURIAN-DURIAN.

Contracted to Dendurian, *Boschia griffithii* Nees. (*Malvaceae*). Also DURIAN HAJI. A small or medium-sized tree with white flowers and small scarlet durians.

DURIAN TANAH also DURIAN BURONG.

Durio testudinarius Bec. Lit. Ground durians, because the fruits are borne at the base of the tree.

DURIAN TUPAI.

Commersonia echinata. Forst (*Tiliaceae*.) Lit. Squirrel durian.
The small fruits resembling somewhat a durian. A common tree in secondary jungle with white flowers.

EKOR ANGIN.

Plantago asiatica L. (*Plantagineae*.) Literally Wind-tail.
The common plantain.

EKOR BALANGKAS.

Gnetum Brunonianum Griff. (*Gnetaceae*.) "King-crab's tail."
A small shrub with spikes of flowers.

EKOR CHARI. (Rumput)

Ischoemum muticum. (*Gramineae*.) Chari is a fish. One of the commonest grasses here.

EKOR KUCHEING.

Dysophylla auricularia Bl. (*Labiatae*.) Also *Uraria crinita* Deso. (*Leguminosae*) Literally "Cat's tail." Both are small plants with close spikes of flowers suggesting a cat's tail.

EKOR KUCHING. (Rumput)

Perotis latifolia (*Gramineae*.) A brush-like grass, common in sandy spots.

EKOR KUDA.

Vernonia cinerea L. (*Compositae*.) "Horse-tail." A common weed with pink heads of flowers.

EMBALAU. E. BETINA. E. PADANG.

Brucea sumatrana Wall. (*Simarubeae*.) A shrub with spikes of small purple flowers and black berries, very coarse scented.

EMPEDAL AYAM. see AMPADAL AYAM.

Salacia grandiflora Kurz. (*Rhamneae*.)

EMPĒNAI. (Pahang)

Atalantia monophylla Corr. (*Rutaceae*.) A small wild lime tree.

EMPENING. Also PENING. see MEMPENING.

Quercus spicata, etc. (*Cupuliferae*.) A name applied to several of our oaks.

EMPOYAN. EMPOYAN BATU. see MEMPOYAN.

Rhodamnia trinervia Bl. (*Myrtaceae*). A common tree with flowers.

EMPOYAN BUKIT.

Rhodamnia trinervia var. A mountain form on Mt. Ophir.

EMPOYAN PADANG.

Decaspermum paniculatum Kurz. (*Myrtaceae*). A large shrub with white flowers.

ĒNAU.

Arenga saccharifera L. (*Palmeae*) This name appears to be used for the wild form of the Kabong or sugar-palm, a somewhat different looking plant from the common cultivated one.

ENDEBI.

Allomorphia exigua Bl. (*Melastomaceae*.) A shrub with small green flowers, common in many woods.

ENGGANK. see INGGANK.

Myristica geminata (*Myristicaceae*).

EPOH. (Johor)

Samadera indica Gaertn. (*Simarubeae*) A shrub.

GADABU.

Sonneratia Griffithii Kurz. (*Lythraceae*). A sea-shore tree. Much resembling Perupat.

GADING. (Penang)

Hunteria corymbosa Roxb. (*Apocynaceae*.) Gading signifies ivory and is applied to several plants with white ivory-like wood. And also to a number of shrubs, usually rubiaceous, the leaves of which are made into a kind of tea.

GADING.

Canthium species and *Petunga venulosa* Hook fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

GADING BETINA.

Aporosa aurea Hook fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

GADING GAJAIL. (Anggrek) (Malacca)

Eria peltipes Lindl. (*Orchideae*). A small epiphytic orchid, so named from the leaves being shaped like tusks.

GADING GALOK.

Chasalia curviflora Thw. (*Rubiaceae*). A common jungle shrub two or three feet tall with tubular white or purplish flowers.

GADING HUTAN.

Pavetta indica L. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.

GADING JANTAN.

Xanthophyllum affine Korth. (*Polygalaceae*). Leaves used as tea.

GADING TULANG.

Randia densiflora Benth. (*Rubiaceae*). A large shrub or small tree.

GADIS. Also KAYU GADIS.

Cinnamomum parthenoxylum Meissn. (*Laurineae*). The specific name is a translation of the Malay. It is medicinally used for girls.

GADONG. Also GADUNG.

Dioscorea daemonum Roxb. (*Dioscoreaceae*). A climber with large tubers, used in the manufacture of dart poison, and also eaten after repeated washing to extract the narcotic properties they contain.

GADUNG CHINA.

Smilax China L. (*Liliaceae*). The tubers of which are sold in the drug-shops as medicine. China-root.

GADONG TIKUS.

Smilax Helferi A De C. (*Liliaceae*). A thorny climber.

GADU GAJAH.

Trigonostemon indicus Muell. Arg. (*Euporbiaceae*).

GAHARU. Also GAGAHRU.

Aquilaria malaccensis Lam. (*Thymelaceae*). Produces the well known incense wood lign-aloes.

GAJAH.

Dehausia sp. (*Laurineae*).

GAJUS.

Anacardum occidentale L. (*Anacardiaceae*). The Cashew.
The word is a modification of Cashew.

GAJUS HUTAN.

Dehaasia sp. (*Laurineae*). The fruit suggests in form a cashew nut.

GALAI.

Goniothalamus Tapis Miq. (*Anonaceae*). A shrub with yellowish flowers.

GALANG HUTAN.

Goniothalamus giganteus Hook fil. (*Anonaceae*). A small tree with large yellow flowers.

GAMAT. (Akar)

Pterisanthes caudigera Miq. (*Ampelideae*). A vine with the rachis developed into a flat red plate on which the flowers are borne.

GAMBADAK. (Kedah)

Acronychia laurifolia Bl. (*Rutaceae*) and *Phyllochlamys Wallichii* King. (*Urticeae*).

GAMBAH PUTIH. (Pahang)

Cardiopteris lobata Br. (*Olacineae*). A climbing plant.

GAMBIR.

Uncaria gambir (*Rubiaceae*). The product is sometimes erroneously spoken of as Getah gambir. The word getah is without doubt an error for gatta, a form of katé which was originally the native word for cutch (the bark or product of *Acacia catechu* L). The product of *Uncaria gambir* was originally Katé Krambu, lit. scented cutch, and it is so known to Tamils to this day. The Malays modified this into Gatta Gambir.

GAMBIR-GAMBIR. see GEGAMBER.

GAMĪ. Also GAMO.

Antidesma cuspidatum Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*) A shrub or small tree.

GANCHIL KECHIL.

Symplocos ferruginea Roxb. (*Styraceae*). A large shrub with white flowers.

GANDARUSA.

Insticia gandarusa L. (*Acanthaceae*). Often cultivated and half wild. A shrub used in medicine.

GANDARUSA. (Akar)

Psychotria sp. (*Rubiaceae*.)

CANDARUSA JANTAN.

Chasalia curviflora Thw. (*Rubiaceae*.)

GANJA. Also GUNJA.

Indian hemp. *Cannabis sativa* L. (*Urticaceae*). Only known here as an imported plant. see GUNJA.

GAPIS.

Saraca triandra Bak. (*Leguminosae*.) A half scandent shrub with orange red flowers.

GAPIS KUNYIT.

Saraca cauliflora Bak. (*Leguminosae*.) A very fine tree with large bunches of yellow flowers and pink pods.

GARAH. (Akar)

Lenconotis eugeniiifolius De C. (*Apocynaceae*.) A climber producing a rubber.

GARUM-GARUM. (Akar)

Roncheria Griffithii Plauch. (*Lineae*.)

GARING-GARING. (Akar)

Cnestis ramiflora Griff. (*Connaraceae*.) A climbing shrub with pink flowers and showy red pear-shaped capsules.

GARONTONG TENGAH. (Johor)

Chisocheton divergens Bl. (*Meliaceae*.)

GASING-GASING. Contracted into GEGASING.

Cissampelos Parura L. also *Pericanthylus incanus* Miers. (*Menispermaceae*.) Slender climbing plants much resembling each other though of different genera. They are used medicinally.

GATAL. (Daun.)

Saportea crenulata Forst. (*Urticaceae*.) "Stinging leaf."

This plant, the giant nettle, is more often called JELATANG here. Favre gives the above name.

GAYAM.

Inocarpus edulis Forst. (*Leguminosae*.) The Otaheite chestnut; only known here in cultivation. I am doubtful as to the origin of this word. It is probably not Malay.

GEGAMBER. (Akar)

Combretum sundaicum Miq. (*Combretaceae*.) A contraction for gambir-gambir. A climbing shrub with small green flowers in heads.

GEGAMBER PAYA. GEGAMBER HUTAN.

Uncaria tomentosa Wall. (*Rubiaceae*.) A reduplication of Gambir. One of the wild gambirs.

GEGAMBER JANTAN.

Moesa ramentacea A de C. (*Myrsineae*.) A climbing shrub.

GEGRIP.

A contraction for Gërip-gërip, also called Getah-gërip and Singgairip. Rubber-vines belonging to the order *Apocynaceae*.

GEGRIP HITAM. Also GEGRIP BESI.

Willughbeia firma Bl. (*Apocynaceae*.) One of the best of the rubber-vines, a big climber with black bark, whence its name.

GEGRIP MERAH.

Urceola lucida Beuth. Also *Chonemorpha macrophylla* (*Apocynaceae*).

GEGRIP NASI.

Urceola lucida Beuth. (*Apocynaceae*.)

GEGRIP PUTIH.

Urceola brachysepalata Hook fil. (*Apocynaceae*.)

GEGRIP SUNDIK.

Leuconotis eugeniaefolius Bl. (*Apocynaceae*.)

GEGRIP TEMBAGA.

Urceola elastica Roxb. (*Apocynaceae*.)

GĚLAM.

Melaleuca leucadendron L. (*Myrtaceae*.) The Cajeput oil tree, from the leaves of which an aromatic oil is extracted.

GĚLAM BUKIT.

Leptospermum amboinense Bl. (*Myrtaceae*.) An aromatic shrub with white flowers growing on hills at about three thousand feet elevation. The leaves are used as tea in fever.

GĚLAM CHICHA.

Coelodiscus montanus Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

GELANG LAUT.

Sesuvium portulacastrum L. (*Ficoideae*.) A succulent herb with pink flowers common on mud by the sea.

GELANG PASIR.

Portulaca oleracea L. (*Portulacaceae*.) A common weed in waste places, with yellow flowers.

GELANG SUSU.

Euphorbia pilulifera L. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) A little weed in waste places.

GELAM TIKUS.

Eugenia pustulata Duthie in Singapore; and *E. grata* Wall. in Penang (*Myrtaceae*.)

GELENGGANG. Also GELUNGANG and GELINGGANG.

Cassia alata L. (*Leguminosae*.) Also often called Daun Ku-rep, which see.

GELENGGANG KECHIL. GELENGGANG PADANG.

Cassia Tora L. (*Leguminosae*.) A common weedy shrub used in native medicine.

GELINCHEK.

Myrica nagi (*Myricaceae*.) A small tree or shrub, growing usually on the sea coast.

GELUGUR. see ASAM GELUGUR.

GELUGUR GAJAH.

Pyrenaria acuminata Planch. (*Ternstroemiaceae*.) Gelugur means the pips of an orange. See ASAM GELUGUR.

GELUGUR SALAH.

Cyclostemon longifolius Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) A tree with long pendent branches and large oblong leaves.

GELUMAK SUSU.

Curanga amara Juss. (*Scrophularineae*.) A small creeping weed used in native medicine.

GELUMBIAH LUMBA.

Sphaeranthus microcephalus De C. (*Compositae*.)

GELUMPONG. (Akar)

Modecca singaporeana Mast. (*Passifloreae*.) A climber with green flowers and showy scarlet fruits which split and disclose the seed enclosed in a white pulp hanging from the placentas. The fruits are said to be poisonous.

GĒMIA.

A variant of Rumbia. (Haughton. Journ. Soc. As. St. Br. 20 page 77.)

GERONGGANG. Also GERONGGONG.

Cratoxylon arborescens Bl. (*Hypericneae*.) A tall tree with small deep red flowers, which gives a good timber.

GERUSEH. GERESEH. GURUSEH. G. PUTIH. G. JANTAN.

Randia densiflora Benth. (*Rubiaceae*.)

GERUSEH PUTIH.

Antidesma Moritzii Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

GETAH.

Latex or gum, usually containing Caoutchouc, produced by trees belonging usually to the order *Sapotaceae* or by climbers of the order *Apocynaceae*. The latter are generally known as GETAH GERIP or GEGRIP.

The rubber is collected by making cuts in the bark and catching the milk and is sold as rubber or gutta percha, or used as bird lime.

GETAH GAHARU.

Willughbeia cœriacea Wall. (*Apocynaceae*.) A climber with white flowers and large round fruits. Also known as GETAH UJOL.

GETAH GĒRIP. Also GĕRIP-GĕRIP.

Commonly contracted to GEGRIP. Also SINGGARIP. The name given to many Apocynaceous rubber producing climbers. See GEGRIP.

GETAH HUDANG. (Johor)

Garcinia sp. (*Guttiferae*.) Literally "Prawn getah."

GETAH JELUTONG.

Dyera costulata Hook fil. (*Apocynaceae*.) See JELUTONG.

GETAH MENJAWA. (Malacca)

Willughbeia caribaea Wall. (*Apocynaceae*.) Also known as GETAH UJOL and GAHARU.

GETAH PERCHA.

Dichopsis Gutta Benth. (*Sapotaceae*.) see GETAH TABAN MERAH.

GETAH PERCHA BURONG.

Payena Maingayi C. B. Clarke (*Sapotaceae*.) A tree.

GETAH PULAI.

Alstonia scholaris Br. (*Apocynaceae*.) see PULAI.

GETAH PUYUH.

Leptaspis urceolata Br. (*Gramineae*.) A grass with very adhesive spikelets which may adhere to quails (Puyuh.)

GETAH SUNDIK.

Payena Leerii Oliv. (*Sapotaceae*.) A large tree which gives a good second quality gutta percha.

GETAH SUSU.

A trade name for GETAH JELUTONG. *Dyera costulata* (*Apocynaceae*.)

GETAH TABAN CHAIU. (Perak)

Dichopsis pustulata C. B. Clarke (*Sapotaceae*.) Gives a gutta percha. A tree.

GETAH TABAN MERAH also GETAH PERCHA.

Dichopsis Gutta Benth. (*Sapotaceae*.) The best gutta percha tree.

GETAH TABAN PUTIH.

Dichopsis obovata C. B. Clarke (*Sapotaceae*.) A good gutta percha tree.

GETAH TERAP.

Artocarpus Kunstleri King (*Urticaceae*). see TERAP.

GETAH UJOL.

Willughbeia coriacea Wall. also *Melodinus orientalis* Bl. (*Apocynaceae*). The rubber from these sets very slowly and it is only used for bird lime and for mixing with other rubbers. They are both climbers.

GIGELING. GIGELING JANTAN.

Crotalaria verrucosa L. (*Leguminosae*). A tall herb with blue flowers.

GIGIT BUNTAI.

Cunarium Kadondon Berm. (*Burseraceae*).

GILAN. (Johor)

Loranthus formosus Bl. (*Loranthaceae*). A fine mistletoe with large pink flowers.

GINGIN. (Malacca)

Alpinia involucrata Griff. (*Scitamineae*).

GIRAH. (Rumput)

Fimbristylis pauciflora (*Cyperaceae*).

GIRAH PAYA.

Nullietia atropurpurea Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A very fine large tree with purple flowers.

GIRAMONG. (Johor)

Pittosporum ferrugineum Ait. (*Pittosporaceae*).

GIRENG.

Leea gigantea Griff. (*Ampelideae*). A shrub with heads of green and white flowers and black berries.

GIRESEH PADI.

Macaranga Lowii (*Euphorbiaceae*).

GIRING ANTAN.

Pithecolobium bubalinum Benth (*Leguminosae*). A small tree

GIRING-GIRING also GURING-GURING.

Crotalaria striata De C. (*Leguminosae*). A weed in waste ground with yellow flowers. When the seed is ripe it rattles in the pod whence the name.

GIRING-GIRING. (Rumput)

Mapania bancana (Cyperaceae). Literally "rattles."

GIRING LANDAK.

Crotalaria setusa L. (Leguminosae). "Porcupine-rattles."

A sea-shore herb with fine yellow flowers.

GISING.

Eugenia filiformis Wall. (Myrtaceae). A small tree.

GLI-GLI.

Cyrtosperma lasioides Griff. and *Lasia spinosa* Thw. (Aroideae).

Two aquatic aroids with arrow-shaped prickly leaves.

The former is much the larger of the two.

GOLANG PAYA.

Helicia attenuata Bl. (Proteaceae).

GOMBANG.

Dipterocarpus crinitus Dyer. (Dipterocarpeae). A lofty tree producing a good timber for bridges.

GONG. (Johor)

Helicia petiolaris Benth. (Proteaceae). A tree.

GRISEK. (Kayu)

Cryptocarya coesia Bl. (Laurineae). A large tree.

GROBO. (Malacca)

Thottea grandiflora Roxb. (Aristolochiaceae). A small shrub about a foot or two high with bell-shaped flowers, purple inside, as large as a tumbler. Used in native medicine.

GRONGGANG. see GERONGGANG.

GUAH HITAM.

Cassia siamea Lam. (Leguminosae). More commonly called JUAL. A small tree with yellow flowers and long narrow pods.

GUATAK.

Dysoxylum cauliflorum Hiern. (Meliaceae). A small tree with spikes of white sweet-scented flowers borne on the trunk, and bright red fruit.

GUCHE GAJAH. (Pahang)

Antidesma velutinosum Bl. (Euphorbiaceae).

GUDABONG.

Phragmites Roxburghii (Gramineae). The common reed.

GUDAYANG. Also KEDAWUNG.

Parkia Roxburghiana (Leguminosae).

GUGATING.

Bassia sp. (Sapotaceae).

GUGIRING.

Quercus hystrix Korth. (Cupuliferae). An oak with a spiny acorn cup.

GULA. (Kayu) (Penang)

Adinandra dumosa Jack. (Ternstroemiaceae). A common tree usually known as TIAP-TIAP.

GULAWAI.

Buchanania acuminata Turcz. (Anacardiaceae). A small tree.

GULUMBON HANTU.

Croton Griffithii Hook fil. (Euphorbiaceae).

GULUNO. (Akar)

Dioscorea pyrifolia Kurth. (Dioscoreaceae). A climber with small green flowers in spikes.

GUMAPONG.

Aporosa.

GUMBOT.

Adenosma caeruleum Br. (Scrophulariaceae). An aromatic herb with blue flowers.

GUMPAI. (Johor)

Panicum auritam. (Gramineae). A common grass in wet spots.

GUMPÔ.

Nephelium eriopetalum Miq. (Sapindaceae). A handsome wild rambutan.

GUNCIIAK. (Penang)

Antidesma Ghoesaumbilla Gaerth. (Euphorbiaceae). A large bush.

GUNCHIAN GAJAH. (Kedah)

Antidesma fullax Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

GUNJA also GANJA.

Indian hemp. *Cannabis sativa* L. (*Urticaceae*). Also *Clerodendron siphonanthus* (*Verbenaceae*), the leaves of which are used for the same purpose.

GUNUM.

Chilocarpus Mainyaji Hook fil. (*Apocynaceae*). A climber producing India-rubber.

GURAI.

Sapinum indicum L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

GURAI BUKIT.

Eranthemum malaccense Clarke. (*Acanthaceae*). A handsome shrub with violet flowers.

GURANG.

Tabernoemontana malaccensis. (*Apocynaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.

GURANG BUKIT.

Helicia attenuata Bl. (*Proteaceae*). See GOLANG PAYA.

GURANG JANTAN.

Gomphandra lanceolata King. (*Olacineae*).

GURCHENG.

Licuala pusilla Becc. (*Palmeae*). A small fan palm.

GURIAM. (Sungei Ujong)

Clerodendron disparifolium Bl. (*Verbenaceae*). A small tree with yellow flowers.

GURING also GURAI.

Sapinum indicum L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

GURUGA LAUT more commonly JERUJU.

Acanthus ebraeatus Wall. (*Acanthaceae*).

GURUGUN.

Celastrus monosperma (*Celastrineae*). A climbing shrub.

GURUMONG JANTAN and G. BETINA.

Glochidion superbum Baill. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A common tree in secondary jungle.

GURUSEH. see GERUSEH.

GUTANG.

Splatanthes accuella L. (*Compositae*). The tooth-ache plant.
A shrub with small heads of flowers very pungent, rubbed
on the jaw for tooth-ache.

HA-HA.

Coelostegia Griffithii Masters. (*Malvaceae*). More commonly
known as PUNGAI, which see. This name I am told is
due to a story to the effect that a man once hung the
fruit, which resembles a durian, above his door, and a
demon passing by mistaking it for that fruit attempted
to seize it, but on finding out his error left it and fled,
exclaiming Ha-Ha.

HALIYA.

Ginger. *Zingiber officinalis* L. (*Zingiberaceae*).

HALIYA HUTAN.

Globba spp. (*Scitamineae*). These plants are elegant herbs
with terminal spikes or panicles of yellow or white flowers.
The rhizomes which are aromatic are used in medicine.

HĀLŪO. (Akar)

Ficus apiscarpa Miq. (*Urticaceae*). A climbing fig.

HAMBACHANG.

Variant of BACHANG.

HAMBALAU.

Variant of BALAU.

HAMPELAM.

Variant of MAMPELAM.

HAMPELAS.

Variant of MAMPELAS.

HAMPEDU BRUANG. (Favre)

Brucea sumatrana Wall. (*Simarubeae*). Lit "bear's bile."
Also EMBALAU.

HANTU. (Bunga)

Strophanthus Jackianus Wall. (*Apocynaceae*). "Ghost
flower."

HATI-HATI. see ATI-ATI.

HEEYAH.

Artemisia vulgaris L. (*Compositae*). The wormwood, cultivated by the Chinese and occurring here and there as an escape. The word is probably not Malay.

HIJAU. (Rumput)

Paspalum scrobiculatum L. (*Gramineae*). Literally "green grass." A very common grass.

HILAN.

Pleopeltis angustata (*Filices*). A common epiphytic fern.

HINA. HINAI. Also INAI, which see.

The henna. *Lawsonia alba* Lam. (*Lythraceae*). The use of this plant for dyeing the nails and hair red is well-known.

HITAM. (Akar)

Ventilago leiocarpa Benth (*Rhamnaceae*). Lit. "black climber."

HITAM MATI.

Diospyros lucida Wall. (*Ebenaceae*). One of the ebony producing trees.

HUJAN PANAS.

Breynia coronata Hook fil. and *B. reclinata* Hook fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Literally "warm rain."

HUJAN PANAS PUTIH.

Glochidion sericeum (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LANG-LANG.

A variant of RIANG-RIANG. *Archytea Vahlî* Chois. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). See also AKAR RIANG-RIANG, *Cissus hastatus*.

IBUL.

Orania macrocladus Mast. (*Palmaceae*). A very fine tall palm.

IGA-IGA.

Favre gives this as a form of AGAR-AGAR.

INA-KECHIL.

Alsodeia lanceolata Wall. (*Violaceae*). A shrub.

INAL.

See also HINAI. Henna. *Lawsonia alba* Lam.

INAI BATU.

Impatiens Griffithii Hook fil. (*Balsamineae*). A pink balsam growing on Mount Ophir and other hills. It is said to be used for dyeing like the henna.

INAL PAYA.

The water balsam. *Hydrocera triflora* W. A. (*Balsamineae*).

INCHONG. (Penang)

Macaranga tatarinii L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

INGAN. (Province Wellesley)

Desmodium sp. (*Leguminosae*).

INGANK.

Myristica geminata. (*Myristicaceae*).

INGGU also ANGGU.

Asafoetida, the gum of *Ferula Narthex*. Used in native medicine. (Persian)

INJAH. (Rumput)

Oldenlandia diffusa (*Rubiaceae*). A small weed with little white flowers, common in grass.

INJAU BELUKAR.

Webera mollis (*Rubiaceae*). A large shrub with softly hairy leaves and corymbs of white flowers.

IPOH. IPOH BATANG.

Antiaris toxicaria Bl. (*Urticaceae*). The well known upas tree.

IPOH AKAR.

Strychnos Tientie Bl. (*Loganiaceae*). A decoction of the bark is mixed with the true Ipoh (*Antiaris*). It contains much Brucine. The plant is a large climber with round grey fruits and small white flowers.

IPOH PUTIH. (Akar)

Rancheria griffithii Planch (*Lineae*). This is also used in the preparation of Ipoh but its chemical properties are not known. It is a common climber with white stems of yellow flowers followed by small red berries.

ISTONG PARAH.

Tabernaemontana corymbosa (Apocynaceae). A variant of Restong (i.e. syphilis) for which this plant is used.

ITAH TEMBAGA. (Perak)

Smilax calophylla (Liliaceae). Authority of Wray.

ITAH VISI.

Smilax myosotiflora De C. Mr. Wray is the authority for these names.

JABBET. (Ubi) .

Dioscorea pentaptylla L. (Dioscoreaceae). A wild yam much sought by the Sakais for food. Professor Vaughan Stevens is the authority for this. It may be a Sakai word, or perhaps a perversion of Chiabet.

JAGONG.

Indian corn. *Zea Mays* L. (Gramineae).

JALI.

A rattan according to Favre.

JALI BATU.

Vitex caribaea Clarke. (Verbenaceae).

JAMBAH SURAI. (Akar)

Anplectrum polyanthum C. B. Clarke. (Melastomaceae). A climber with violet flowers. The roots used for fever.

JAMBELAN.

Eugenia Jambolana L. More commonly known as JIWYT. Favre gives this word.

JAMBOL MERAK.

Selaginella atroviridis (Lycopodiaceae). The name signifies the tuft on a peacock's head, which the plant is supposed to resemble.

JAMBOL SIOL.

Ixora opaca Br. (Rubiaceae). A shrub.

JAMBOL SIOL. (Akar)

Erycibe princei Wall. Convolvulaceae. A climber with small white flowers.

JAMBU AYER.

Eugenia aquea Burm. (*Myrtaceae*). One of the rose-apples.

JAMBU AYER CHILI PUTIH.

Eugenia caryophylla Wight. (*Myrtaceae*). A medium sized tree with small white eatable fruits.

JAMBU AYER HUTAN.

Eugenia macrocarpa Roxb. and *E. densiflora* De C. (*Myrtaceae*).

JAMBU AYER LAUT.

Eugenia grandis Wight (*Myrtaceae*). A large tree usually growing near the coast, often used as a shade tree in Singapore.

JAMBU BANING.

Memecylon heteropleurum Bl. (*Melastomaceae*). A shrub, with fruits somewhat resembling a very small rose-apple. Literally, the tortoise rose-apple.

JAMBU BATU HUTAN.

Gardenia tubifera Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). A wild tree-gardenia. The fruits, which are hard and stony, resemble rose-apples in shape, whence the name "Wild stone-rose-apple."

JAMBU BIJI.

The guava. *Psidium guava* L. (*Myrtaceae*). Also JAMBU MELUKAT, (Johor) and JAMBU BELAWAS.

JAMBU BOL.

Eugenia malaccensis Linn. (*Myrtaceae*).

JAMBU BUKIT.

Eugenia macrocarpa Roxb. (*Myrtaceae*).

JAMBU DULEK.

Mesua lepidota (*Guttiferae*).

JAMBU KELAT LAWAR PUTIH.

Elococarpus parvifolius Wall. (*Tiliaceae*). Perhaps a perversion of Jambu Kelawar.

JAMBU KELAWAR.

Elococarpus parvifolius Wall (*Tiliaceae*). Bat's rose-apple. Fruit bats are very fond of this fruit.

JAMBU KELAWAR. (Akar)

Zizyphus calophyllus Wall. (*Rhamnaceae*). A climber with sweet eatable fruits.

JAMBU MAWAR.

Eugenia Jambos L. (*Myrtaceae*). The rose-apple, a well known fruit.

JAMBU MUNYET.

The cashew. *Anacardium occidentale* L. Literally, monkey's Jambu. Also JAMBU TRONG and JAMBU GULA. (Sugar rose-apple).

JAMBU SUSU also JAMBU BOL.

Eugenia malaccensis Linn. (*Myrtaceae*). A large rose apple, white or pink, the flowers deep crimson

JANGAT (Akar) also SEJANGAT.

Spatholobus gyrocarpus Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A very large climber with small purple flowers. It is one of the water vines. The stem when cut produces excellent water.

JANGEL.

Hopea Mengarawan Bl. (*Dipterocarpeae*). Possibly a variant of CHENGAL. A very large tree producing a good timber.

JANGGUS.

The cashew. *Anacardium occidentale* L. (*Anacardiaceae*).

JANGGUT ALI. (Rumput)

Panicum sarmentosum Roxb. (*Gramineae*). A large grass with elegant panicles of flowers, common on the hedges of jungles. Literally Ali's beard.

JANGGUT BAONG (Rumput)

Mariscus umbellatus C. B. Clarke. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge in waste ground.

JANGGUT KELI.

Gynotroches axillaris Miq. (*Rhizophoreae*). A very common tree in secondary jungle.

Also *Carallia integerrima* De C. (*Rhizophoreae*), and in Penang applied to *Gomphia Sumatrana* Jack. (*Ochnaceae*).

JANGGUT KULONAK.

Dioscorea glabra Roxb. (*Dioscoreaceae*). A wild yam.

JANGGUT RIMAU (Rumput).

Polygonum pedunculare Wall. (*Polygonaceae*). Lit. tiger's beard. A little plant growing in ditches with heads of pink flowers.

JANGKA. (Johor)

Lasianthus species (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub.

JANGKANG, JANGKANG PAYA. JANGKANG BETINA or MERAH.

Xylopia ferruginea Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). A tall slender tree used in house building. In Penang the name is applied to *Hopea intermedia* (*Dipterocarpeae*). One of the Meranti trees.

JANGKANG. (Akar)

Melodorum manubriatum Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*).

JANGKANG BUKIT.

Myristica polysphaerula Hook. fil. (*Myristicaceae*). A wild nutmeg with small fruits.

JANGKANG HUTAN.

Polyalthia Scortechinii King. (*Anonaceae*). A small tree with large green flowers like those of the Cananga.

JANGKANG PAYA.

Vernonia arborea L. (*Compositae*). A large tree with lavender coloured flowers. Also *Myristica paludicola* King. (*Myristicaceae*) and *Xylopia ferruginea* Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*).

JANGKAT.

Norrisia malaccensis Hook. fil. (*Loganiaceae*). A small or medium sized tree with numerous small white flowers.

JANTAN TIOH. (Kedah)

Antidesma species (*Euphorbiaceae*). Apparently undescribed.

JANTONG BADAH.

Tabernaemontana corymbosa Roxb. (*Apocynaceae*). A small tree with white flowers.

JAPUN. (Bunga)

Nerum oleander L. (*Apocynaceae*). Favre gives this name for the oleander.

JARAK.

Castor oil. *Ricinus communis* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

JARAK BLANDA.

The purging nut. *Jatropha curcas* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).
Literally, the Dutch castor oil. It is also called Jarak
Kafri—African castor oil. Often cultivated in villages.
The seed is sometimes used in medicine.

JARAK GAJAH.

Mallotus subpeltatus, Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

JARAK HUTAN.

Mallotus subpeltatus Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree.

JARAK LAUT.

Leea sambucina Willd. (*Ampelideae*). A bush.

JARAK PIPIT.

Cleistanthus levis Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

JARANG. (Rumput)

Lophatherum gracile Beauv. (*Gramineae*). Jarang means
separated, or spread apart, perhaps referring to the
branches of the panicle.

JARANG-JARANG. (Rumput)

Cyathula prostrata Bl. (*Amarantaceae*).

JARI AYAM.

Annona longiflora Roxb. (*Anonaceae*).

JARI BIAWAK. (Akar)

Vitis cinnamomea Wall. (*Ampelideae*). A slender vine, with the
leaves red beneath. Literally, toes of the monitor lizard.

JARKA.

Lasianthus species (*Rubiaceae*).

JARUM HITAM.

Chasalia curriflora Thw. (*Rubiaceae*).

JARUM-JARUM. Also JEJARUM and MENJARUM.

Pareta indica L. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with white
flowers. Favre gives also Jarung-jarung. Jarum is a
needle, the conspicuously prolonged styles looking like
needles is doubtless alluded to in the name.

JARUM-JARUM BATU.

Parettia humilis Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

JARUM-JARUM BETINA.

Psychotria angulata Korth. (*Rubiaceae*).

JARUM-JARUM JANTAN.

Randia anisophylla Jack. (*Rubiaceae*).

JARUM-JARUM MERAH.

Ixora concinna Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A handsome red flowered *Ixora*.

JARUM-JARUM PAYA.

Parettia indica Var. (*Rubiaceae*). Jarum-jarum padang, is also a variety of the same very variable plant.

JATEK-JATEK. Also JENTEK-JENTEK.

Eloeocarpus Jackianus Wall. (*Tiliaceae*). A tree.

JATI.

Teak. *Tectona grandis* Linn. (*Verbenaceae*). Commonly used here for the timber. It is however really a Javanese word.

JAWA. (Bunga)

Ipomea quamoclit L. (*Convolvulaceae*). A little scarlet convolvulus with finely cut leaves, often cultivated. Favre gives this word.

JAWI-JAWI. Contracted to JEJAWI also ARA JEJAWI.

Ficus rhododendrifolia Miq. (*Urticaceae*). A large fig tree with small leaves.

JEJAWI. See JAWI-JAWI.

JEJUAN(, (Singapore)

Cordyline terminalis Korth. (*Liliaceae*).

JEJUH.

Symplocos fasciculata Zoll. (*Styracaceae*). A common tree in secondary jungle.

JEJUWAI.

Grewia laurifolia Hook fil. (*Tiliaceae*). A tall tree.

JELATANG.

Laportia crenulata Forst. (*Urticaceae*.) The tree nettle.

JELATANG AYAM.

Fleurya interrupta Gaud. (*Urticaceae*). A common little nettle in waste ground.

JELATANG BADAK.

Cnesmone javanica Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Literally rhinoceros nettle.

Also JELATANG RUSA. Deer nettle. A stinging climber.

JELUTONG.

Dyera Maingayi Hook fil. and *D. costulata* Hook fil. A big tree which gives a very inferior india rubber, and a timber used for clogs, boxes and such things.

JELUTONG BADAK.

Tabernaemontana corymbosa Roxb. (*Apocynaceae*.)

JELUTONG LAUT. (Singapore)

Euphorbia atoto Forst. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small milky plant growing on the seashore.

JELUTONG PIPIT.

Dyera costulata Hook fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

JENDALU. see DALU-DALU.

Salix tetrasperma Miq. (*Salicaceae*).

JENTA-JENTA.

Alsodeia echinocarpa Korth. (*Violaceae*).

JENTEK-JENTEK. See JATEK-JATEK.

Eloeocarpus Jackianns Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

JERENANG.

Daemonorops draco L. (*Palmae*). The Dragon's blood. See ROTANG JERENANG.

JERING.

Pithecolobium lobatum Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A medium-sized tree with brown curled pods, which are eaten by the Malays, and which exhale and cause their eaters to exhale a very nauseous odour.

JERING BALAI.

Pithecolobium fasciculatum Benth. (*Leguminosae*).

JERING TUPAI.

Pithecolobium microcarpum Benth. (*Leguminosae*).

JERING MUNYET.

Pithecolobium clypearia Jack. (*Leguminosae*).

JERINGU. Also DERINGU.

Acorus Calamus L. (*Aroideae*).

JERINGU LAUT.

Enhalus acoroides (*Hydrocharideae*).

JERINGU PADANG.

Xyris indica L. (*Xyrideae*).

JERKASING.

Pericampylus incanus Miers. (*Menispermaceae*).

JERMAL. (Kayu)

Myristica Collettiana King. (*Myristicaceae*). A big tree.

JEROK PUTIH. (Selangor)

Ardisia colorata Roxb. (*Myrsineae*). A shrub with small pink flowers.

JERUJUJH.

Acanthus ebracteatus Vahl (*Acanthaceae*). A shrub with white or blue flowers and holly-like leaves, growing commonly in tidal mud. The seeds pounded up are used as a blood purifier in cases of boils.

JILAWEL.

Terminalia n. sp. near *T. bialata*. A large tree.

JILEI BATU.

Coix lachryma Jobi L. (*Gramineae*). "Job's tears."

JILEI PULUT,

A dark coloured variety. Favre gives Jeley.

JINJAGONG.

Iconanthes reticulata Jack. (*Lineae*). (Maingay's list).

JINJARONG JANTAN.

Daphniphyllum taurinum Baill. (*Euphorbiaceae*). (Maingay's list).

JINJINTA.

Aporosa nervosa Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). (Maingay's list).

JINTAN.

Caraway seed. *Carum Carui* L. (*Umbelliferae*). Imported.

JINTAN HITAM.

The seeds of *Nigella sativa* L. (*Ranunculaceae*) often known as black cumin. They are imported and sold, being used in medicine.

JINTAN MANIS.

Anise seed. *Pimpinella anisum* L. (*Umbelliferae*). Imported into Singapore and sold. See also Adas manis.

JINTAN PUTIH.

Cumin-seed. *Cuminum Cyminum* L. (*Umbelliferae*). Imported. Both of these spices are used in curry.

JINTEH (Akar).

Melodorum pisocarpum Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*).

JINTEH MERAH.

Baccaurea Wallichii Hook. fil. and *B. Griffithii* Hook. fil. Trees with spikes of green or white flowers and eatable fruits.

JINTEH PUTIH.

Urophyllum sp. (*Rubiaceae*).

JIRAK.

Eurya acuminata De C. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). A common little tree in secondary jungle.

JIWAT.

Eugenia jambolana Lam. (*Myrtaceae*).

JIWAT PADI.

Eugenia caryophyllea Wight. (*Myrtaceae*).

JOHOR. (Kayu)

Pellacalyx saccardianus Scortech. (*Rhizophoreae*). A small straight tree with greenish white flowers.

JOLOK HANTU.

Arthrophyllum diversifolium Bl. also *A. pinnatum* C. B. Clarke (*Araliaceae*.) The first is a very common small tree in secondary jungle. The second only grows in the hills at an elevation of 2000 feet.

JOLOK-JOLOK.

Leea sambucina Willd and *Leea aequata* De C. (*Ampelideae*.)

JUA. JUAL. Also GUAH, which see.

Cassia Siamea Lam. (*Leguminosae*).

JUAK also DUAK.

Heynea trijuga Roxb. (*Meliaceae*). *Eurycoma longifolia* Jack (*Simarubaceae*) in Province Wellesley.

JUALA (Rumput).

Bidens pilosa L. (*Compositae*). A weed with white and yellow flowers.

JUANG-JUANG BUKIT.

Dracaena congesta Ridl. (*Liliaceae*). A dwarf *Dracaena*.

JUJAMO.

Aporosa microcalyx Hassk. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

JULLAH. (Akar)

Gnetum neglectum Bl. (*Gnetaceae*.)

JULONG BUKIT. (Akar)

Brugantia corymbosa. Griff. (*Aristolochiaceae*).

JULONG. (Rumput)

Paspalum scrobiculatum L. (*Gramineae*). One of the commonest grasses.

JULONG HITAM. (Akar)

Ancistrocladus Penangianus Wall. A climber with woody black stems.

JULONG JANTAN and JULONG PUTIH.

Ostodes macrophyllus Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

JULONG-JULONG.

Agrostostachys longifolia Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub about a foot tall the leaves of which were used formerly for wrapping opium.

JULONG-JULONG. (Rumput)

Setaria glauca Beauv. (*Gramineae*).

JULONG-JULONG BUKIT.

Psychotria stipulacea Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.

JULONG-JULONG JANTAN.

Webera grandifolia Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*). A small shrub with large leaves and white flowers.

JUNKAL. (Bunga)

Neuropeltis racemosa Wall. (*Convolvulaceae*). A climber with small white flowers.

JURUMONG. See DARUMONG.

Elaeocarpus species.

JURUNANG.

Alpinia conchigera Griff. (*Scitamineae*).

JUWAT. See JIWAT.

KAATI. (Johor)

Chamaecladon angustifolium Schott. (*Aroideae*).

KABAL AYAM.

Pentace triptera Masters. (*Tiliaceae*). A gigantic tree with white flowers.

KABOK.

The cotton tree. *Eriodendron anfractuosum* (*Malvaceae*).

KABOK BASSU.

Goniothalamus sp. (*Anonaceae*).

KABU-KABU also KAKABU.

Trevesia sundaica Miq. (*Araliaceae*). A shrub with a thorny stem and lobed leaves, the lobes connected by a wing.

KABU-KABU HUTAN.

Zanthoxylum myriacanthum Wall. (*Rutaceae*). A shrub with a thorny straight stem.

KABUNG.

The sugar palm. *Arenga saccharifera* L. (*Palmae*).

KACHANG.

A bean.

KACHANG BENDI also KACHANG LUNDIR.

Hibiscus esculentus L. (*Malvaceae*). The okra or beni fruit.

KACHANG BOTOL. KACHANG BOTOR.

Psophocarpus tetragonolobus De C. (*Leguminosae*). A culti-

vated bean with winged pods. The word Botor and Botol is said to be a modification of "bottle," which the bean is said to resemble, but Rumph gives the derivation from Batr, an Arabic word signifying a lobe.

KACHANG BULUH.

Tephrosia Hookeriana W. and A. (*Leguminosae*).

KACHANG BUNCHE.

Kidney beans. *Phaseolus vulgaris* L. A black variety. Evidently derived from the Dutch word Boontje.

KACHANG CHINA.

Phaseolus lunatus L. (*Leguminosae*). The cultivated haricot bean according to Favre, but in Singapore the peanut. (*Arachis*) is known by this name.

KACHANG CHINA. KACHANG GORENG. KACHANG TANAH.

The pea-nut. *Arachis hypogaea* L. (*Leguminosae*).

KACHANG CHINDAI.

Phaseolus Mungo L. (*Leguminosae*). A commonly cultivated bean with yellow flowers and narrow usually hairy pods. There are a number of cultivated kinds with green, black or yellow seeds.

Favre gives also KACHANG HIJAU, and KACHANG KECHIL for the variety *radiatus*, and KEDDI for the variety *max*.

KACHANG HANTU.

Canavalia ensiformis Var. *virosa* (*Leguminosae*). A large pink flowered bean growing on trees by the sea. The beans are said to be poisonous.

KACHANG HANTU DARAT.

Crotalaria alata Hamilt. (*Leguminosae*). A herb with yellow flowers and winged stems.

KACHANG JAPUN.

Soya hispida (*Leguminosae*). The soy bean. Favre gives this. I do not know of the plant as cultivated here.

KACHANG JARIJI.

Dolichos lab-lab. According to Favre.

KACHANG-KACHANG.

Ageloea vestita Wall. (*Connaraceae*). A large climbing shrub with small pink flowers and red capsules.

KACHANG KARKARAS. KARKARA.

Dolichos lab-lab L. (*Leguminosae*). A common cultivated bean. Favre gives also KACHANG MUNYIT.

KACHANG KARKARA GATAL.

Mucuna pruriens De C. (*Leguminosae*). The Cowhage. According to Favre.

KACHANG KAYU.

Cajanus indicus L. (*Leguminosae*). The dall of India; only cultivated here.

KACHANG KAYU BETINA.

Desmodium polycarpum De C. (*Leguminosae*). A small shrubby vetch with pink and purple flowers.

KACHANG KAYU LAUT.

Pongamia glabra Vent. (*Leguminosae*). A shrub or small tree with pink flowers growing near the sea.

KACHANG KELOR.

Moringa pterygosperma Gaertn (*Moringeae*). The horse radish tree.

KACHANG KOTA.

Cassia occidentalis L. (*Leguminosae*). A common weed with yellow flowers.

KACHANG LAUT. (Pahang)

Dioclea reflexa Hook fil. (*Leguminosae*).

KACHANG MANILA.

Voandzeia subterranea Thou. (*Leguminosae*). A yellow flowered bean which ripens its fruit under ground like the pea-nut.

KACHANG MERAH.

Vigna catiang Endl. (*Leguminosae*). A red seeded variety.

KACHANG PARANG.

Canavalia ensiformis De C. (*Leguminosae*). A cultivated form with very large pods.

KACHANG PENDEK.

The French bean. *Phaseolus vulgaris* L. (*Leguminosae*), according to Favre under the name *Ph. compressus*.

KACHANG PERUT AYAM; KACHANG PURU HAYAM.

according to Favre. *Vigna catiung* L. (*Leguminosae*). Lit. "hen's intestine bean," also known as

KACHANG PANJANG.

Lit "long bean," and

KACHANG PUTIE.

"White bean." This latter name is also given to Peas *Pisum sativum* L.

KACHANG PURAI,

Toeniochlaena Griffithii. Hook fil. (*Connaraceae*).

KACHANG SERINDING.

Lima beans. *Phaseolus lunatus* L.

KACHANG TOWCHEW.

A black seeded variety of *Vigna catiung*.

KACHANG SENKUANG. Also BENGKUANG.

Pachyrrhizus angulatus Rich. (*Leguminosae*). The yam-bean, cultivated for its tuberous root.

KACHANG TELANG.

Clitoria Ternatea L. (*Leguminosae*).

KACHANG TUPAI.

Pithecolobium fasciculatum Benth. (*Leguminosae*). See under JERING.

KACHU.

Areca catechu L. The betel nut (*Palmae*). The word is rarely used, Pinang being the common name.

KACHUBONG.

Datura metel L. and *D. fatuosa* L. (*Solanaceae*). Well known poisonous plants with white or purple flowers, the leaves of which are used as an anodyne for bruises and sprains.

KACHUBONG. (Akar)

Byttneria Maingayi Mast. (*Sterculiaceae*). The prickly fruit resembles slightly that of *Datura*.

KACHUBONG PAYA.

Gardenia tentaculata Hook fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

KACHUBONG RIMBAIL.

Randia macrophylla Br. (*Rubiaceae*). So called on account of the resemblance of the flowers to those of *Datura*.

KADAMPANG.

Sterculia parviflora Roxb. (*Sterculiaceae*). A big tree.

KADANGA HUTAN HITAM.

Myristica globularia Hook. fil. (*Myristicaceae*).

KADAT.

Cratoeva macrocarpa King. (*Capparideae*).

KADOK. Also KADAWAK and SIRIH KADOK.

Long pepper. *Piper longum* L. (*Piperaceae*). Favre gives KEDUK.

KADOK HUTAN.

Piper stylosum Miq. (*Piperaceae*). A wild jungle pepper.

KADENDONG. Also KONDONDONG and DONDONG.

Various species of the genera *Canarium santiria* and *Trigonochlamys* (*Burseraceae*). All are fairly large trees. In Penang the name is applied to the cultivated hog-plum, *Spondias mangifera* Willd.

KADONDONG BULAN.

Canarium rufum Benn. Also *santiria lara* King.

KADONDONG BULAN PUTIH.

Santiria fasciculata Benn.

KADONDONG KRUT.

Canarium pilosum A. W. Benn. Also *C. Kadondon* A. W. Benn.

KADONDONG KRUT MERAIL.

Canarium sp.

KADONDONG MATA-HARI.

Canarium kadondon A. W. Benn. Also *Trigonochlamys Griffithii* Hook fil.

KODONDON HUTAN.

Canarium nitidum A. W. Benn.

KADUDOK. KEDUDUK.

Variant of SENDUDOK, which see.

KADUDOK GAJAH. (Penang).

Allomorphia erigua Bl. (*Melastomaceae*).

KAHWAH.

Coffee, *Coffea liberica* Hiern. (*Rubiaceae*.) This word is not used in Singapore and only rarely in the Peninsula.

KAIT-KAIT. (Akar)

The name of many climbers with hooks (kait signifying a hook); especially applied to the wild gambiers *Uncaria* spp. and *Roucheria Griffithiana* Planch.

KAIT-KAIT BUKIT.

Uncaria ferrea De C. (*Rubiaceae*).

KAIT-KAIT DARAT. (Malacca)

Uncaria pteropoda Miq.

KAIT-KAIT MERAH.

Uncaria ferrea De C.

KAIT PUTIH. (Akar)

See IPOH AKAR PUTIH. *Roucheria Griffithii* Planch. (*Linea*).

KAJU.

The cashew-nut. *Anacardium occidentale* L. (*Anacardiaceae*).
Given by Favre, not often used.

KAKABU.

Trevesia Sundaica Miq. (*Araliaceae*) Shortened form of KABU-KABU.

KAKARAS.

Norrisia malaccensis. Hook fil. (*Loganiaceae*). Also *Aquilaria malaccensis* Lam. see under KARAS.

KAKOP. (Akar)

Dioscorea glabra Roxb. (*Dioscoreaceae*).

KALAMBAK.

The best kind of Gaharu Wood.

KALAYO HITAM.

Arytera littoralis Miq. (*Sapindaceae*). A tree with white flowers.

KALUMBER. (Pahaug).

Desmodium polycarpum De C. (*Leguminosae*). A small shrubby plant with purple flowers.

KALAPA.

Coconut. *Cocos nucifera* L. (*Palmae*).

DAUN KALAPA.

Barclaya motleyana. Hook. fil. (*Nymphaeaceae*). The jungle waterlily a plant with small round leaves and dull brownish pink and yellow flowers.

KALAPA PUYUK.

Curculigo sumatrana Roxb. (*Hypoxideae*). Jack is the authority for this name, which means quail's coconut, probably from the shape of the leaves resembling of a young coconut, and from the quail's hiding beneath them.

KALENTIL PADANG.

Decasperma paniculatum Kurtz. (*Myrtaceae*).

KALIAH TOAH.

Ptychopyxis costata Miq. (*Ephorbiaceae*). A medium-sized tree.

KALINIA PAYA.

Polygonum flaccidum Meissn. (*Polygonaceae*). A common weed in ditches.

KALING LILIN. (Johor)

Eulophia graminea Lindl. (*Orchideae*). A ground orchid with a panicle of small pink and green flowers.

KALINTEK JAMUK.

Arytera littoralis (*Sapindaceae*).

KALONG. (Akar)

Piper caninum L. (*Piperaceae*). A common wild pepper, probably from Kalung, a necklace, referring to the strings of fruit.

KALONG ULAR. KALONG GAJAH. (Akar)

Piper ribesoides Miq. (*Piperaceae*). A large climbing wild pepper used medicinally.

KAMAGAN ANTAN. (Pahang).

Ventilago Maingayi Laws. (*Rhamnaceae*). A climber with small green flowers.

KAMAHANG (Akur).

Dioscorea laurifolia Wall. (*Dioscoreaceae*).

KAMANI BABI.

Desmodium latifolium Wall. (*Leguminosae*). A shrubby weed with yellow flowers.

KAMANJONG (Pahang).

Dysoxylum angustifolium King. (*Meliaceae*).

KAMARAHAN.

Myristica laurina Bl. (*Myristicaceae*). Compare CHENDERAHAN.

KAMBAI HUTAN.

Wormia oblonga Wall. (*Dilleniaceae*). A tree with large golden-yellow flowers.

KAMBIANG. Also KIAMBAN.

Pistia stratiotes L. The water lettuce (*Aroideae*). A floating herb, often cultivated by the Chinese to feed pigs.

KAMBONG LOBO.

Abutilon indicum L. A shrubby weed with yellow flowers common in waste ground.

KAMIRI.

Aleurites moluccanus L. The candle-nut. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

A name only used in trade. BUAH KERAS is more commonly used here. Kamiri is probably a Moluccan word and is connected with Ampiri, a Buginese word for the plant.

KÂMPOR.

Moesa ramentacea A De C. (*Myrsineae*).

KAMPUNING.

Variant of MEMPUNING see also EMPENING. *Quercus hystrix* Korth. (*Cupuliferæ*).

KAMOYAN.

Eranthemum malaccense Clarke. (*Acanthaceae*). A handsome jungle shrub with violet flowers.

KAMUNING.

Murraya exotica L. (*Rutaceae*). A small tree, the wood of which is used for the sheaths and handles of krises.

KAMUNING JANTAN HUTAN.

Canthium confertum Korth. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree.

KAMUNING BATU.

Decaspermum paniculatum Kurz. (*Myrtaceae*).

KAMUNTING.

The Rose-Myrtle. *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa* Bl. (*Myrtaceae*).

A common shrub on the sea-shore with pink or white flowers and purplish eatable fruits.

KAMUNTING (Akar). KAMUNTING BUKIT.

Anplectrum divaricatum Triana. (*Me'astomaceae*).

KANANGA. see KENANGA.

KANCHIL (Kayu)

Anisophyllea disticha Hook. fil. (*Rhizophoreae*). The Kanchil is a small mouse deer, (*Tragulid kanchil*). The plant is a common shrub with elegant foliage.

KANCHING BAJU. (Rumput)

Tridax procumbens L. (*Compositae*). Literally coat buttons. A small daisy-like weed growing in sandy spots.

KANCHING BAJU JANTAN. (Rumput)

Kyllinga brevifolia Rottb. (*Cyperaceae*). A small sedge with the flowers clustered in a little green head, common in grassy spots.

KANCHONG KERAH. (Selangor)

Nepenthes gracilis Korth. (*Nepenthaceae*). The small pitcher plant, often called PRIOK KERAH.

KANDIS.

Garcinia nigrolineata Planch. (*Guttiferae*). A tree with an eatable fruit.

KANDIS GAJAH.

Garcinia Andersoni Hook. fil. An allied plant with much larger leaves and acid fruit resembling an apple in size and form.

KANDURI BATANG.

Adenanthera paronina L. (*Leguminosae*). A common tree with scarlet flattened seeds.

KANG KACHANG.

Contraction for KACHANG-KACHANG. *Ageloea vestita* Wall (*Connaraceae*).

KANKANG KATOK. (Selangor)

Bauhinia integrifolia Roxb. (*Leguminosae*). A large climber with great masses of red flowers.

KANGKONG.

Ipomea aquatica Forst. (*Convolvulaceae*). A white or pink flowered convolvulus cultivated and commonly used as a spinach.

KANGKONG AYER.

Eoscopa scandens Lour. (*Commelinaceae*). A marsh plant with close panicles of pinkish flowers.

KANGKONG BUKIT.

Ipomea peltata Miq. (*Convolvulaceae*). A very large climber with beautiful yellow flowers.

KANGKONG GAJAH. (Akar)

Vitis lanceolaria Roxb. (*Ampelideae*).

KANGKONG LAUT.

Ipomea digitata L. (*Convolvulaceae*). A large pink flowered convolvulus with digitate leaves.

KANGKONG PASIR.

Ipomea angustifolia Jacq. (*Convolvulaceae*). A small yellow convolvulus with a purple eye.

KANKA BONA.

Phyllanthus pulcher Wall. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A low shrub.

KANRIAN.

Premna corymbosa Roth. (*Verbenaceae*). A large climbing shrub with small white flowers.

KANTAN.

Nicotia imperialis Horan. (*Scitamineae*). A large wild ginger with cone-shaped heads of pink and white flowers and bracts. The buds are used in curries.

KANTAN HUTAN.

Alpinia involucreata Griff. (*Scitamineae*).

KAPALA BERUK.

Hydnophytum formicarum Jack. (*Rubiaceae*). The Ant-plant; literally Ape's head. A curious epiphyte, the stem of which swollen into a tuber is channelled and forms a nest for ants.

KAPANG. (Akar)

Linostoma scandens Griff. (*Thymeleaceae*). A long slender shrubby climber with greenish white tubular flowers.

KAPAS.

Cotton. The various cultivated forms chiefly, *Gossypium herbaceum* L. (*Malvaceae*). The word is derived from the Sanskrit Kārpasa. Favre gives KAPAS TAUN, KAPAS HUMA, KAPAS MURI, as names for various forms of *G. herbaceum* L.; KAPAS BENGGALA, *G. herbaceum*, var *reticulatum* KAPAS BESAR for *G. arboreum* L.

KAPAS-KAPAS. (Malacca)

Hibiscus floccosus Mast. (*Malvaceae*). A big tree Hibiscus, the fibre of which is used as bast.

KAPAS HANTU also KAPAS HUTAN.

Hibiscus abelmoschus L. (*Malvaceae*). The seeds are ground and used as a powder for the face. A common weed in villages, the flowers are large and yellow with a maroon eye.

KAPAS (Buah).

Xanthophyllum obscurum Benn. (*Polygalaceae*). A tree with large globular brown fruits.

KAPAS BULAN.

Xanthophyllum rufum King. (*Polygalaceae*).

KAPAYUNG Also PAYUNG.

Pangium edule Miq. (*Bixineae*). A tree from the seeds of which oil is made.

KAPAYUNG. (Akar) (Pahang)

Hodgsonia heterochlita Hook. fil. (*Cucurbitaceae*). A large woody ground with big seeds like those of the POKO KAPAYUNG. (*Pangium edule*, Bl.) from which oil is made.

KAPAYUNG AYER.

Gardenia tentaculata Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with green flowers spotted with red.

KAPAYUNG IPAS.

Gardenia tubifera Wall. (*Rubiaceae*.)

KAPIALU. (Akar)

Grewia umbellata Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*).

KAPIALU PAJAN. (Malacca)

Pittosporum ferrugineum Ait. (*Pittosporaceae*).

KAPONG. see KEPONG.

KAPOK.

Eriodendron anfractuosum Dec. (*Malvaceae*). The cotton tree. This I believe Javanese, but is sometimes used here, though KABOK is more common in use. Pilet gives Kaboh as Javanese and Malay.

KAPOK. (Akar)

Acacia intsia Willd. (*Leguminosae*). A climbing shrubby plant.

KAPO-KAPO. (Malacca)

Allomorphia Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Melastomaceae*).

KAPUR.

Camphor.

KAPUR BARUS.

Sumatran camphor. *Dryobalanops aromatica* Gaertn. (*Dipterocarpeae*) from Barus a place in Sumatra.

KAPUR TOHORI.

Japan camphor. The product of *Cinnamomum camphora* L. (*Lauraceae*).

KARANCHONG. (Pahang)

Bryophyllum calycinum Salisb. (*Crassulaceae*). A large fleshy leaved herb common on the coast.

KARANG. (Bunga)

Dentella repens Forst. (*Rubiaceae*). Lit. coral flower. An inconspicuous little weed with white flowers.

KARAS. KARAS GAHARU. KAKARAS.

See also TUI KARAS. The lign aloes, or Gaharu Wood.
Aquilaria malaccensis Lam. (*Thymeleaceae*).

KARÊH HITAM.

Linostoma scandens Griff. (*Thymeleaceae*).

KASAI.

Aporosa Benthamiana Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree.

Also more commonly *Pometia pinnata* (*Sapindaceae*). A large tree common on river banks. The timber is good but rarely straight.

KASAP.

Clerodendron villosum Bl. (*Verbenaceae*). A rough (kasap) hairy shrub with white flowers common in waste ground.
See also BULUH KASAP.

KASASUS.

The cashew nut. *Anacardium occidentale* L. (*Anacardiaceae*).

KASI. (Johore)

Gomphia Hookeri Planch. (*Ochnaceae*). A small tree with deep claret-coloured flowers.

KASIDANG. (Malacca)

Canarium Scortechinii King. (*Anonaceae*). A tree.

KASIH HUTAN.

Moesa Indica L. (*Myrsineae*).

KASIP BUKIT.

Aglaia cordata Hiern. (*Meluceae*).

KASIP HUTAN.

Dysoxylon macrothyrsus King. (*Meliaceae*).

KASIR.

Trigonochlamys Griffithii Hook fil. (*Burseraceae*).

KAŠTURI.

Musk. See BUNGA KASTURI.

KASTURI HUTAN.

Gomphandra lanceolata King. (*Olucineae*). Lit. wood-musk.

KASUM.

Polygonum flaccidum Meissn. (*Polygonaceae*). See KALIMA
PAYA.

KASUMBA.

The Arnotto. *Bixa orellana* L. (*Bixineae*). Also *Epiprinus*
Malayanus Griff. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KASUMBA or KASAMBEE.

Canarium secundum Benn. (*Burseraceae*). Also *Antidesma*
Ghaesembilla L. (*Euphorbiaceae*). (Maingay's list).

KASUMBA BUKIT.

Trichospermum Kurzii King. (*Tiliaceae*). So called from
the resemblance of the pods to those of Arnotto.

KASUMBA JANTAN.

Ostodes macrophyllus Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KATAH HUDANG. KATAWA HUDANG. (in Maingay's list)

Buchanania acuminata Turcz. (*Anacardiaceae*). See OTAK
HUDANG.

KATA BILEH.

Castanopsis hystrix A. De C. (*Cupuliferae*). A large wild
chestnut.

KATAH.

Desmodium latifolium Wall. (*Leguminosae*).

KATCHAM. (Johore)

Eugenia lineata Bl. (*Myrtaceae*). A common tree more
often known as Kelat.

KATIAK.

Acronychia Porteri Wall. (*Rutaceae*).

KATIMBONG. (Kedah)

Salacia flavescens Kurz. (*Rhamneae*). A large shrub with
small yellowish flowers and globose orange fruits.

KATOMINON. (Penang)

Trichosanthes cordata Roxb. (*Cucurbitaceae*). Probably a
variant of TIMUN, which see

KATONG.

Cynometra polyandra Roxb. (*Leguminosae*).

KATU (Kayu).

Ostodes macrophyllus Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KATUMBAR.

Desmodium polycarpum De C. (*Leguminosae*). Also *Coriandrum sativum*. The coriander seed. (*Umbelliferae*).

KATUMBAR HUTAN. (Malacca)

Sida carpinifolia L. (*Malvaceae*). A common little shrub with buff flowers, growing in waste ground.

KATUMBET.

Leucas zeylanica Br. (*Labiatae*). A common white flowered herb used in skin diseases by the Malays.

KATUMBET JANTAN.

Emilia sonchifolia De C. (*Compositae*). A kind of groundsel with pink flowers.

KATUMBET PADANG.

Blainvillea latifolia De C. (*Compositae*). A common little weed.

KATUP-KATUP.

Bauhinia bidentata Jack. (*Leguminosae*). A handsome climbing shrub with orange flowers.

KAYAP (Akar). (Selangor)

Acacia intsia Willd. (*Leguminosae*). A climbing thorny shrub.

KAYTENG.

Myrica Nagi L. (*Myricaceae*). A sea-shore tree.

KAYU.

Wood.

KAYU MANIS.

Cinnamon. *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* L. (*Laurineae*). The name is also used for the wild cinnamon, *C. iners* Bl.

KAYU MANIS (Akar),

Acacia pinnata Willd. (*Leguminosae*).

KAYU PUTIH.

The Cajeput oil tree. *Mela'euca leucadendron* L. (*Myrtaceae*). This word has been perverted through the Dutch spelling

KATJOE POETHI, into Cajeput. It merely means white wood. It is given by Favre as Malay, but the plant is always called GELAM here.

KECHAPI.

Sandoricum radiatum King. (*Meliaceae*). A fruit tree occurring wild and in cultivation. The fruit much resembles the allied Sentol, *S. indicum*.

KECHAPI HUTAN.

Sandoricum dasyneuron Baill. (*Meliaceae*).

KEDANGSA.

The pumelo (*Citrus decumanus*) according to Favre.

LIMAU KEDANGSA.

A cultivated form of the lime, *Citrus acida* Roxb. (*Rutaceae*).

KEDAWANG. Also KERAYANG and GUDAWANG.

Parkia Roxburghii (*Leguminosae*). A big tree with feathery foliage and large woody pods the seeds of which are used as peppermint by the Natives in cases of stomach ache.

KEDELI.

Phaseolus mungo L. See under KACHANG.

KEDUDUK.

More commonly SENDUDUK, which see. *Melastoma polyanthum* Bl. and other species. (*Melastomaceae*).

KELABU.

Webera mollis Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). "The grey plant." A shrub with white flowers the leaves of which are softly hairy and give it a greyish appearance from which perhaps it takes its name.

KELADEK INGAN.

Vitis cinnamomea Wall. (*Ampelideae*). A common wild vine.

KELADEK TANA.

Vitis gracilis Wall. (*Ampelideae*).

KELADI RIMAU. KELADI ULAR.

Alocasia longiloba Miq. (*Aroideae*). "Tiger or snake caladium," so called from the mottled leaf stalk. A common wild aroid.

KELADI PARI.

Cyrtosperma lasioides Griff. (Aroideae). A thorny stemmed aroid growing in swamps. Also called GIL-GIL.

KELADI MOYIANG.

Homalomena coerulescens Jungh. This is often contracted to KELAMOYIANG and this to KEMOYANG.

KELADI SEBARING.

Allocasia macrorrhiza Schott. (Aroideae). A very large aroid very commonly cultivated for its eatable stem.

KELADI TELOR.

Colocasia antiquorum L. (Aroideae). The common small keladi cultivated everywhere.

KELADI CHINA, KELADI HUDANG are other cultivated forms.

KELAMA HIJAU.

Alternanthera sessilis Br. (Amarantaceae).

KELAMOYIANG. Also KEMOYANG.

Homalomena coerulescens Jungh. *H. rostrata* Griff. and other species (Aroideae). Common plants in wet jungle. This word appears to be a contraction for KELADI MOYIANG signifying ancestral keladi.

KELAMOYIANG. (Rumput)

Alpinia conchigera Griff. (Scitamineae). A grassy leaved ginger more commonly known as LANKUAS RANTING.

KELAMOYIANG. (Akar)

Raphidophora minor Hook. fil. (Aroideae). A climbing aroid growing upon trees.

KELAMOYIANG PADI.

Chamaecladon Griffithii Schott. (Aroideae). A small aroid growing on banks in jungle.

KELANTING. (Bunga)

Eurya acuminata De C. (Ternstroemiaceae). A common little tree in secondary jungle.

KELAT.

A name applied to many species of *Eugenia* of the sec-

tion *Syzygium* and other trees somewhat resembling them. (*Myrtaceae*)

KELAT AMPEDU JAWA.

Gomphia Sumatrana Jack. (*Ochnaceae*). A medium-sized tree with yellow flowers.

KELAT API.

Eugenia filiformis Wall L. *E. acuminatissima* Kurz.

KELAT ASAM.

Eugenia decussata and *E. acuminatissima* Kurz. Also *Gordonia excelsa* Bl. (*Terastroemiaceae*). (Malacca)

KELAT BESAR.

Eugenia pendens Duthie. A straggling tree with large white flowers growing in densely wooded ravines.

KELAT BELIAN.

Eugenia filiformis Wall. *E. acuminatissima* Kurz. and *E. subdecussata* Wall.

KELAT BIRU.

Pternandra coerulescens Jack. (*Melastomaceae*). A medium-sized tree with small blue flowers.

KELAT BISING.

Eugenia Griffithii Duthie.

KELAT BURONG.

Eugenia macrocarpa Roxb.

KELAT HITAM.

Ctenolophon parvifolius Oliv. (*Olacineae*). A large tree.

KELAT JAMBU.

Eugenia macrocarpa Roxb.

KELAT JAMBU AYER.

Eugenia venulosa Wall.

KELAT JANTAN.

Eugenia cymosa Lam.

KELAT JULONG PUTIH.

Aphania paucijuga King (*Sapindaceae*).

KELAT KOBU.

Eugenia subdecussata Wall.

KELAT LAPIS.

Eugenia filiformis Wall. also *E. acuminatissima* Kurz. *E. lineata* Bl. and *E. pyriformis* Wall.

KELAT LAYU HUTAN.

Parinarum nitidum Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*). A medium sized tree the small fruits of which are eaten.

KELAT LAYU LAUT. (Singapore)

Erioglossum edule Bl. (*Sapindaceae*). Also called KELAT JANTAN. A medium sized tree with very small eatable fruits. It is called MERTA JAM in many places.

KELAT MENAUN. Also SIAL MENAUN.

Kibessia simplex Korth. (*Melastomaceae*). A small useless tree with blue flowers.

KELAT MERAH.

Eugenia lineata Bl. and *E. pyriformis* Wall.

KELAT PASIR.

Parastemon urophyllum A. De C. (*Rosaceae*). A good sized tree growing in sandy spots.

KELAT PAYA.

Decaspermum paniculatum Kurz. (*Myrtaceae*).

KELAT PENAGA.

Eugenia cymosa Lam.

KELAT PUTIH.

Eugenia lineata Bl. and *E. pyriformis* Wall.

KELAT PUTIH BUKIT.

Eugenia densiflora De C.

KELAT PUTRA.

Eugenia venulosa Wall.

KELAT TANDOK.

Ixora parviflora Vahl. (*Rubiaceae*).

KELAT TULANG.

Aphania paucijuga King. (*Sapindaceae*).

KELAPIT NYAMOK. (Singapore).

Decaspermum paniculatum, Kurz., also *Eugenia lineata* Bl.

KELAWAT.

Torenia peduncularis Benth. (*Scrophulariaceae*). A small herb with conspicuous blue flowers growing in swampy fields.

KELEBOK. (Selangor).

Ficus Roxburghii Wall. (*Urticaceae*). A large fig tree, with clusters of big figs on the stem.

KELEDANG.

Artocarpus lanceaefolia Roxb. (*Urticaceae*). A large tree, which supplies one of the first class timbers.

KELEDANG BERUK.

Artocarpus Lakoocha Roxb. (*Urticaceae*).

KELEMBAL. (Malacca)

Craetaeva macrocarpa King. (*Capparideae*).

KELEMBANANG. (Selangor)

Alocasia sp. (*Aroideae*). A wild species with rounded leaves probably undescribed.

KELEMOYIANG AYER. (Selangor)

Tacca cristata Jack. (*Taccaceae*). The leaves somewhat resemble those of some of the Homalomenas.

KELEMPADANG.

Vaccinium malaccense Wight. (*Vacciniaceae*). A shrub with sweet scented pink flowers and black eatable berries.

KELEMPENING. (Lankawi)

Quercus Kunstleri King. (*Cupuliferae*). An oak-tree. The word is an variant of Empening and Mempening.

KELEMPETI. (Malacca)

Aporosa Benthamiana Hook fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KELUMPAYANG. (Akar)

Scindapsus sp. (*Aroideae*)

KELIMPAYAN.

Anthocephalus cadamba Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

KELIPOH.

The water lily. *Nymphaea stellata* Wild. (*Nympheaceae*).

KELIPOH PADANG.

Lophiocarpus guyanensis Rich. (*Alismaceae*). An aquatic plant growing in rice fields, with round leaves and white flowers.

KELOMPANG KRAS. (Kedah)

Buchanania lucida Turcz. (*Anacardiaceae*).

KELUMPUNG MATA PUNAI.

Ficus chartacea Wall. (*Urticaceae*).

KELUMPUNG. K. GAJAH. K. BUKIT.

Ficus Miquelii King. (*Urticaceae*). The word Kelumpung signifies a mass and probably refers to the mass of figs borne on the branches of the tree.

KELUMPUNG BURONG. K. JANTAN. K. AYER.

Ficus alba Reinw. (*Urticaceae*).

KELUMPUNG AGAS.

Ficus subulata Bl.

KELUPOS (Akar).

Lettsonia Maingayi Clarke. (*Convolvulaceae*).

KELURAT. (Rumput)

Lophatherum gracile (*Gramineae*).

KELESU PINANG.

Pericampylus incanus Miers. (*Menispermaceae*).

KELILAYAN PUTIH.

Cupania pallidula Hiern. (*Sapindaceae*).

KELINGKING.

Nephelium Litchi Camb. (*Sapindaceae*). Favre is the authority for this name. The tree never fruits here, but the fruit is imported from China.

KELINTAT NYAMOK. Also KELINTAT KRING.

Decaspermum paniculatum Kurz. (*Myrtaceae*).

KELINTAT KRA. (Akar)

Rourea rugosa Benth. (*Connaraceae*).

KELOR. Also KELU.

Moringa pterygosperma Gaertn. (*Moringaceae*). The horse-radish tree. See also KELUK.

KELULUT MERAH.

Cyathula prostrata Bl. (*Amarantaceae*).

KELULUT PUTIH. (Malacca)

Sida cordifolia L. (*Malvaceae*). The Kelulut is a small bee

(*Trigona*) which may often be seen at the flowers.
The plant is a common little shrub with buff flowers.

KELULUT. (Poko)

Urena lobata L. (*Malvaceae*). A common little shrub with pink flowers. Commonly known as PERPULUT.

KELULUT GAJAH.

Artanema sesamoides Wall. (*Scrophulariaceae*.)

KELULUT. (Rumput)

Puirena glomerata (*Cyperaceae*).

KELUNTING.

Sterculia rubiginosa Vent. (*Sterculiaceae*).

KEMANGA.

Mangifera kemanga Bl. (*Anacardiaceae*). A very large tree

KEMBANG BANGKEL.

Amorphophallus variabilis Bl. (*Aroideae*). This is given by Clifford and Swettenham as Malay, by Filet as Malay and Sundanese, but the plant has not yet been found in the Malay Peninsula. It is a native of Java.

KEMBANG SAMANGKO.

Sterculia scaphifera Wall. (*Sterculiaceae*). The name means that which fills a cup, alluding to the peculiar property of the seeds which if placed in a cup of water appear to swell so as to fill a small cup. The outer coat of these seed contains much mucilage, which swells in water so as to form a large soft gummy mass, which is supposed to be very wholesome to eat. The plant is an enormous tree.

KEMBAJA.

Plumiera acutifolia (*Apocynaceae*). The Frangipanni. Favre gives this as Malay.

KEMINGU.

Calotropis gigantea. (*Asclepiadeae*).

KEMINIYAN. Also KŪMIAN, KAMINAN and KUMEYAN.

Gum benjamin. *Styrax benzoin* L. (*Styraceae*). A medium sized tall tree with sweet scented white flowers. The gum is obtained by cutting the bark, whence after some days it exudes.

KEMINIYAN PAYA. (Akar)

Dioscorea pycnofolia Kunth. (*Dioscoreaceae*)

KEMINIYAN HANTU.

Hedyotis capitellata Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). A climbing plant.

Also *Dioscorea oppositifolia* L. (*Dioscoreaceae*).

KEMPAS.

Cunpassia malaccensis Maingay (*Leguminosae*). A vast tree, with very hard wood which is only used for charcoal.

KEMPAS ROMAN.

Santiria Griffithii (*Burseraceae*).

KEMUNTING.

Rhodomyrtus tomentosa. (*Myrtaceae*).

KENANGA. Also KANANGA.

Cananga odorata L. (*Anonaceae*). A tree with scented green flowers used for making perfume.

KENANGA HUTAN.

Polyalthia Scortechinii King (*Anonaceae*). A tree the flowers of which resemble those of the *Cananga* very closely.

KENANGA HUTAN (Akar).

Unona discolor Vahl. (*Anonaceae*).

KENANGA PAYA.

Unona longiflora Roxb. (*Anonaceae*). A shrub.

KENARI.

Canarium commune L. (*Burseraceae*). Filet gives Kanarie as Malay and Sundanese. The plant is hardly known here not being indigenous.

KENARI WOLANDA.

The Almond (*Amygdalus persica*) (*Rosaceae*). This is given by Filet and others as a Malay word. I have never met with it.

KENCHING KAMBING.

Jasminum smilacifolium (*Oleaceae*). A rather rare wild Jasmine. The name means goat's urine.

KENCHING KERBAU. (Akar)

Fibraurea chloroleuca Miers. (*Menispermaceae*). Lit. Buffalo-urine. Probably from its yellow juice. It is often called AKAR KUNING. The plant is a common woody climber formerly used to supply a yellow dye.

KENCHING PELANDOK.

Apostasia nuda Wall. (*Apostasiaceae*). A small plant with white flowers.

KENCHONG.

Ellipeia nervosa Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). A tree.

KENCHONG. (Akar)

Melodorum Manubriatum Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). A large woody climber.

KENCHONG JOHU. (Akar)

Unona dumosa Roxb. (*Anonaceae*).

KENIDEI. KENIDEI JANTAN.

Bridelia tomentosa Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Also more rarely NIDEI. A shrub or small tree.

KENIDEI BADAK.

Microdesmis caseariaefolia Planch. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KENIDEI BABI.

Bridelia stipularis Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KENIDEI BUKIT.

Glochidion sericeum Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KENIDEI HUTAN. K. GAJAH.

Bridelia pustulata Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KENIDEI PAYA.

Glochidion brunneum Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KENIDEI PUNAI.

Antidesma cuspidatum Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KENIKAH BATU.

Hedyotis Auricularia L. (*Rubiaceae*).

KENTANG.

The potato. *Solanum tuberosum* L. (*Solanaceae*).

KEP.

Melodorum fulgeas Hook. fil. (*Auonaceae*). A climber.

KEPAS. Also KIPAS.

Philydram lanuginosum Br. (*Philydraceae*). An aquatic plant with tall spikes of yellow flowers.

KEPAU. (Selangor)

Livistona Kingii Hook. fil. (*Palmae*). A very fine large fan palm.

KEPING. (Akar) (Johor)

Luvunga scandens Ham. (*Rutaceae*). A strong climber with white orange blossoms.

KEPONG. KEPONG HUTAN. KEPONG HANTU.

Shorea macroptera Dyer. (*Dipterocarpeae*). Bark used for making houses.

KERAKAP AYER.

Sonerila heterostemon Naud. (*Melastomaceae*). A herb with pink flowers and green leaves spotted with white.

KERAK RIMBAH.

Ebermaera angustifolia T. Anders. (*Acanthaceae*). A little herb with white flowers growing in rocky ravines.

KERAK-KERAK PAYA.

Alternanthera sessilis Br. (*Amaranthaceae*.)

KERAK NASI.

Vandellia crustacea Benth. (*Scrophularineae*). Literally the rice which remains at the bottom of the pot.

KERAK-NASI PUTIH.

Limaophila villosa Benth. (*Scrophularineae*.)

KERAK-KERAK JANTAN MERAH.

Bonnaya veronicaefolia Spr. (*Scrophularineae*.)

KERAK MERAH.

Torenia polygonoides Benth. (*Scrophularineae*.)

KERANDANG.

Carissa Kerandas L. (*Apocynaceae*). A shrub with white flowers and dark red berries cultivated for its fruit.

KERANJI (Akar).

Hydnocarpus Sp. (*Birineae*.)

KERANJI SEKĀLAT. (Malacca). Also

KERANJI TEMBAGA. (Selangor)

Dialium platysepalum Baker. (*Leguminosae*.)

KERANJI UMBUT.

Dialium patens Baker (*Leguminosae*.)

KERANJI BURONG.

Dialium Maingayi Baker. (*Leguminosae*.)

KERANJI PAPAN.

Dialium laurinum Baker and *D. platysepalum* Baker. (*Leguminosae*.)

KERANTEI. Also KERATEI. KERANTEI MERAH.

Santiria loevigata Bl. (*Burseraceae*.) Also *S. multiflora* A. W. Benn.

KERANTEI BATU.

Santiria apiculata A. W. Benn. (*Burseraceae*.)

KERANTU.

Myristica laurina Bl. (*Myristicaceae*.)

KERTAK HUDANG.

Tetractomia laurifolia Bl. (*Rutaceae*.) Lit. prawn's spines.

KERAS. (Buah)

Aleurites moluccanus Willd. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) The candle nut. See also KAMIRI.

KERAT TELAMPOK also KERAT TULUNJOK.

Canarium rufum A. W. Benn. (*Burseraceae*.)

KERAYONG. (Selangor)

Parkia Roxburghii Don. (*Leguminosae*.)

KERBAU JALANG. (Selangor)

Gluta sp. (*Anacardiaceae*). One of the Rengas trees. A large tree with fruit like a betel nut but green. I have seen neither fruit nor flowers. The name, meaning Buffalo on the loose, seems to be a humorous one given on account of the poisonous properties of the tree.

KERBAU DRAPAH. (Rumput)

Desmodium polycarpum De C. (*Leguminosae*.)

KERCHUT. (Rumput)

Scirpus mucronatus L. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge in wet places. The stems are used for making mats.

KERUBUT.

Rafflesia Arnoldi Br. (*Rafflesiaceae*). Compare KURUBUT
Thottea grandiflora.

KERUBUT PAYA.

Piper muricatum Miq. (*Piperaceae*).

KERUKAP RIMAU. (Malacca)

Allomorphia exigua Blume. (*Melastomaceae*).

KERUING also KORING.

Wood oil. Applied to the product and the tree.

MINYAK KERUING.

Dipterocarpus cornutus Dyer and *D. Hasseltii* (*Dipterocarpeae*)

KERUING CHAIA.

Dipterocarpus Kerrii King. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

KERUING BULUH. (Minyak)

Dipterocarpus crinitus Dyer. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

KERUING DADEK. Also KERUING BUKU.

Dipterocarpus pterygocalyx Scheff. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

KERUKOH BATU.

Hedyotis auricularia L. (*Rubiaceae*).

KETAPANG.

Terminalia Catappa L. (*Combretaceae*). The Indian almond.

KETOLA or PETOLA.

Various pumpkins.

KETOLA HUTAN. (Akar).

Aristolochia Roeburghiana Bl. (*Aristolochiaceae*).

KETOLA MANIS.

Luffa cylindrica Roem (*Cucurbitaceae*). A cultivated gourd.

KETOLA ULAR.

Trichosanthes anguina L. (*Cucurbitaceae*). The Serpent gourd.

KIAMBAN. KIYAMBANG (Favre). Also KAMBIANG.

The water lettuce. *Pistia stratiotes* L. (*Aroideae*). An aquatic plant often cultivated by the Chinese to feed the pigs.

KIANDONG.

Erodia Roxburghiana Benth. (*Rutaceae*). A common shrub in open country.

KICHER-KICHER.

Myrsine capitellata Wall. (*Myrsineae*). A shrub with very small flowers and white drupes.

KICHIE.

Cryptocarya impressa Miq. (*Laurineae*). A tree.

KILICHI. (Akar)

Guilandina bonduc L. (*Leguminosae*). A very thorny creeper with yellow flowers forming bushes on the sea coast.

KILICHI RIMBAH. (Akar)

Mezoneurum sumatranum W. and A. (*Leguminosae*). A thorny climber with spikes of flame coloured flowers.

KIPAS.

Philydrum lanuginosum (*Philydraceae*). This word means a fan or fanned, probably alluding to the waving about of the plant in the wind. It is an aquatic plant with yellow flowers.

See Also ROTAN KIPAS.

KIRAI. (Akar)

Hiptage sericea Hook. fil. (*Malpighiaceae*).

KĪSAR. (Bunga) (Malacca)

Abutilon indicum L. (*Malvaceae*). "Wheel flower." Perhaps in allusion to the circular flowers or the shape of the fruit.

KISI-KISI. (Selangor)

Justicia Gendarussa L. (*Acanthaceae*). More commonly known as *Gendarusa*.

KIJAL.

Mangifera Sp. (*Anacardiaceae*) *Trigonochlamys Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Burseraceae*) Produces an expensive Dammar (Maingay's list.)

- KIJIL. (Sakai of Selangor).
Smilax Helferi A. D. C. (*Liliaceae*). See BANA.
- KLANA. (Akar)
Dioscorea oppositifolia Linn. (*Dioscoreaceae*)
- KLASAK.
Iguanura polymorpha Becc. (*Palmae*). A small palm.
- KLUET.
Sterculia campanulata Wall. (*Sterculiaceae*).
- KLUNA.
Smilax megacarpa. (*Liliaceae*). A climber with large green berries.
- KOGUEL.
Diospyros lucida Hiern. (*Ebenaceae*). Also KAYU ARANG.
- KOMBEL. (Malacca).
Dysoxylum macrothyrsum Miq. (*Meliaceae*).
- KONDONDONG. Also KADONDONG, which see, and DONDONG
Canarium Spp.
- KOPIE.
 Coffee. *Coffea liberica* Hiern. and *C. arabica* L. The commonly used word in towns where KAHWAH, the Arabic one, is not known.
- KOPING AYER. (Johore)
Gardenia tubifera Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).
- KORMA.
Phoenix paludosa. (*Palmae*). The wild date palm growing in muddy tidal swamps.
- KORNUM.
Glochidion hirsutum Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)
- KOWOH. (Rumput)
Polygonum pedunculare (*Polygonaceae*). A small plant with heads of pink flowers, growing in ditches.
- KOYAH. (Akar) Also KUAYA.
Millettia eriantha Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A lofty climber with purple flowers covered in part with a golden pubescence.

KOYAH ASAM. (Akar)

Vitis sp. (*Ampelideae*). Also called AKAR CHABANG TUJOH.

KRABU.

Xanthophyllum rufum Benn. (*Polygalaceae*). Maingay's list.
Lophopetalum fimbriatum Wight. (*Celastrineae*) in Singapore. A gigantic tree.

KRAMAT HUJAN.

Ixora fulgens (*Rubiaceae*). The large orange *Ixora* common in jungles.

KREAN BATU. (Penang)

Eugenia grandis Wight. (*Myrtaceae*). A large tree. See JAMBU AYER LAUT.

KREAN LADA.

Eugenia brachiata Roxb.

KROIE.

Lophopetalum pallidum Laws. (*Celastrineae*) This was given to me by Professor Vaughan-Stevens who says the plant is poisonous.

KUAYAH. (Akar)

Millettia eriantha Benth. (*Leguminosae*). Also KOYAH.

KUBANGAN.

Ficus annulata Bl. (*Urticaceae*).

KUBIN. (Malacca) Also KUBANG.

Macaranga megalophylla Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A soft wooded tree used for making whirligigs to frighten birds.

KUBIS.

A cabbage. *Brassica oleracea* L. (*Cruciferae*).

KUCHING-KUCHING.

Adenosma capitatum Benth. (*Scrophularineae*). Lit. cats.

KŪDADĀ.

Duabanga sonneratioides Ham. (*Lythraceae*).

KUDAGA HUTAN.

Xylopia magna Maingay. (*Anonaceae*).

KUDAK. (Penang)

Piper longum L. (*Piperaceae*). Perhaps a form of KADOK.

KUDUMAK.

Ophiorrhiza sp. (*Rubiaceae*). A small herb growing on rocks in jungle.

KUGIT-KUGIT BABI.

Coscinium fenestratum Colebr. (*Menispermaceae*). A large climber.

KUKU. (Johor)

Myrsine capitellata Wall. (*Myrsineae*).

KUKU BALAM. (Akar)

Zizyphus Oenophia Mill (*Rhamneae*). Also KUKU TUPAI. L.

KUKULANG. A common thorny scandent bush.

KUKU BANING.

Memecylon heteropleurum Bl. and *M. myrsinoides* Bl. (*Melastomaceae*).

KUKU BANING. (Akar)

Canthium sp. (*Rubiaceae*). Apparently an undescribed species. It is a climbing thorny shrub with soft leaves and small green flowers.

KUKULANG. (Akar)

Randia fasciculata De C. (*Rubiaceae*). "Eagle's claws" from its hooked thorns, a shrub sometimes climbing, with white flowers common near the sea.

KUKULANG PAYA.

The wild Jasmin, *Jasminum bifarum* Wall. (*Oleaceae*). This is probably so named from its resemblance to the *Randia fasciculata* Dec, as it is quite unarmed.

KUKULANG RIMBAH. K. BETINA.

Zizyphus calophyllus Wall. (*Rhamneae*). A very thorny climber.

KUKUPO.

Commelina nudiflora L. (*Commelinaceae*). A little herb with bright blue flowers, common in waste ground.

KUL. (Akar)

Dischidia Rafflesiana Wall. (*Asclepiadeae*). A climbing epiphyte.

KULALAWAT.

Torenia asiatica L. (*Scrophulariaceae*). A blue flowered herb often cultivated.

KULALAYO HITAM.

Argyrea littoralis Bl. (*Sapindaceae*). A tree.

KULAPI. See KECHAPI.

Sandoricum radiatum King. (*Melaceae*).

KULAT.

A fungus, usually an agaricus.

KULAWAI. (Akar)

Myxopyrum nervosum Bl. (*Oleaceae*).

KULEUN.

Dysoxylum cauliflorum Hiern. (*Meliaceae*).

KULIM.

Sorodocarpus borneensis (*Olacineae*). A large tree every part of which smells strongly of onions. The timber which is dark red is of high class quality.

KULIPUNANG. (Sungei Ujong)

Modecca singaporeana Mast. (*Passifloreae*).

KULIT LAYU.

Erioglossum edule Bl. according to Jack. See KELAT LAYU.

KULIT LAWA.

Cinnamomum parthenoxylum Meissn. (*Laurineae*). But the name properly belongs to *C. culit lawan* Nees. and *C. camphoratum* Bl. of Java and Sumatra. The word is generally used for the aromatic bark imported from Sumatra.

KULIT NIPIS. (Penang)

Pternandra capitellata Jack. (*Melastomaceae*). A tree.

KŮLÔ.

Dolichandrone Rheedii Seem. (*Bignoniaceae*). A shrub or small tree growing in tidal spots, with large white tubular flowers very fugacious.

KULU BABI.

Webera longifolia Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

KULUMBAR.

Eryngium foetidum L. (*Umbelliferae*). A thistle-like weed with a nauseous odour common in villages. It is used in native medicine.

KULUMBAI.

Crataeva macrocarpa King. (*Capparideae*).

KULUBONG. (Rumput)

Panicum sarmentosum Roxb.

KULUNOT.

Sterculia campanulata Wall. (*Sterculiaceae*).

KULUPUS. (Akar)

Hiptage sericea Hook. fil. (*Malpighiaceae*).

KULUR. Also KELUR.

Artocarpus incisa Var. A cultivated variety of the bread fruit.

KULUSOM.

Euphorbia pilulifera L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KUMANI.

Panicum myosuroides Br. (*Gramineae*).

KUMAN JOLOH.

Phyllanthus urinaria L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KUMATAN.

Randia macrophylla Br. (*Rubiaceae*).

KUMAYANG. See KELAMOYANG.

Chamaecladon Griffithii Schott. and other aroids.

KUMBAH.

Scirpus mucronatus L. (*Cyperaceae*)

KUMBAK.

Zalacca Wallichiana Mart. (*Palmae*). A large almost stemless palm with large thorny leaves.

KUMBAR (Rumput).

Scleria sumatrensis Retz. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge.

KUMILI HUTAN (Ubi).

Stemona tuberosa Lour. (*Roxburghiaceae*). A climbing plant

resembling a yam but with curious brown purple flowers.

KUMINIYAN. See KEMINIYAN.

KUMIS KUCHING.

Orthosiphon stamineus Benth. (*Labiatae*). Lit. Cat's whiskers.

A herb cultivated for its flowers, which are white or pale violet with long projecting stamens like a cat's whiskers.

KUMKUMAH.

Saffron (Pollen of *Crocus Sativus* L.) Imported and much used by natives.

KUMKUMA HUTAN.

Jasminum Griffithii C. B. C. (*Oleaceae*).

KUMOI. (Penang)

Diospyros oblonga Wall. (*Ebenaceae*).

KUMOJA BATU.

Ebermaiera angustifolia Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A small herb with white flowers.

KUMOJA HUTAN.

Eranthemum album Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A tall half shrubby plant with a raceme of white flowers, common in jungles.

KUMPAS DADEH.

Anisophylleia Griffithii Oliv. (*Rhizophoreae*).

KUMPA MANANG.

Aporosa Prainiana King. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KUMPAI. (Rumput)

Panicum myurus H. B. K. also *P. auritum* Presl. (*Gramineae*). Swamp-grasses the pith of which is used for making candles.

KUMPAI BUNANG.

Eriocaulon sexangulare L. (*Eriocauloneae*).

KUMPAI TIKUS.

Floscopa scandens Lour. (*Commelinaceae*).

KUMUKUS (Singapore).

Cubebs, *Piper cubeba* L. (*Piperaceae*).

KUMUS (Selangor).

Irringia malayana Hook. fil. (*Simarubeae*). This tree was pointed out to me as KUMUS, a timber of great reputation.

The tree is commonly called PAUH KIJANG elsewhere.

KUMUTING (Akar) (Johore).

Marumia verrucosa Miq. (*Melastomaceae*). A rather rare climber with rosy flowers. The word may be allied with KAMUNTING, the rose myrtle (*Rhodomyrtus*), the flowers of which resemble those of the Marumia.

KUNDANGAN.

Bouea macrophylla Griff. (*Anacardiaceae*). A fruit tree.

KUNDO.

Macaranga tanarius Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KUNDOR.

The wax gourd. *Benincasa cerifera* Savi. (*Cucurbitaceae*). Two varieties of this are recognised; KUNDOR CHINA, with large fruit glabrous and covered with a waxy bloom when ripe; and KUNDOR JAWA, in which the fruit is covered with hair when ripe.

KUNING (Akar).

Fibraurea chloroleuca Miers (*Menispermaceae*).

KUNKUNAN JANTAN.

Elaeocarpus robustus Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*).

KUNUS. Also KUNUS BRUANG.

Ctenolophon parvifolius Oliv. (*Oleaceae*).

KUNYIT JAWA.

Arnotto. *Bixa orellana* L. (*Bixineae*).

KUNYET-KUNYET. (Akar)

Limacia triandra Miers. (*Menispermaceae*).

KUNYET-KUNYET.

Curcuma longa L. (Turmeric). (*Scitamineae*).

KUNYIT. (Kayu)

Cryptocarya impressa Miq. (*Laurineae*). "Yellow-wood."

KUNTUT (Daun). See SEKUNTUT.

KUPAYIANG AYER.

Irova parviflora Vahl. (*Rubiaceae*). Compare KAPAYUNG AYER.

KUPOI. See PUPOI.

Coumaropsis sp.

KUPOH.

Acacia pinnata Willd. (*Leguminosae*). Also KAPOH.

KUPOR. (Akar)

Rubus moluccanus L. (*Rosaceae*). The common wild raspberry.

KURANTING JANTAN.

Smilax leucophylla Bl. (*Liliaceae*).

KURUP. (Daun)

Cassia alata L. (*Leguminosae*). See GELENGGANG.

KURAYONG. See KEDAWUNG.

Parkia Roxburghii Benth. (*Leguminosae*).

KURIPAL. (Johor)

Durio Oxleyanus Mast. (*Malvaceae*).

KURNAN.

Micromelum pubescens Bl. (*Rutaceae*).

KURUBUT. KERUBUT.

Thottea grandiflora Rottb. (*Aristolochiaceae*).

KURUBONG PADI. (Rumput)

Panicum trigonum Retz (*Gramineae*).

KURUDAS. KERUDAS. K. AYAM. K. API.

Pithecolobium microcarpum Benth. (*Leguminosae*).

KURUDAS BUKIT.

Cleistanthus hirsutulus Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KURUKAP RIMAU.

Allomorphia Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Melastomaceae*).

KURUMAK HUTAN.

Cleistanthus laevis Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KURUMAK BUKIT PAYA.

Alternanthera sessilis Br. (*Amarantaceae*).

KURUMAK (Akar).

Ruellia repens L. (*Acanthaceae*). A little violet and white flowered weed common in grass. Also *Ipomea augustifolia* Jacq. (*Convolvulaceae*). A small yellow convolvulus.

KURUMAK RUSA.

Hygrophila salicifolia Nees. (*Acanthaceae*).

KURUMAK SUSU.

Euphorbia pilulifera L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KURUMAK JANTAN.

Eclipta alba Hassk. (*Compositae*).

KURUNIT.

Aneilema nudiflorum Br. (*Conneliaceae*).

KURUPOH BUKIT.

Chailletia Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Chailletiaceae*).

KURUSEH PUTIH.

Webera stellata Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*). Compare GERUSEH.

KERURUT. (Rumput)

Lophatherum gracile Brngn (*Gramineae*).

KURUTOT.

Chailletia Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Chailletiaceae*).

KUSA-KUSA. (Rumput)

Panicum colonum L. (*Gramineae*). Favre is the authority for this.

KUSAMI.

Myrica Nagi L. (*Myricaceae*).

KUSEP KULUDU.

Erismanthus obliquus Wall. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KUSIN (Akar).

Limacia triandra Miers (*Menispermaceae*).

KUSINGA.

Carallia integerrima De C. (*Rhizophoreae*).

KUS-KUS.

Andropogon muricatus Retz (*Gramineae*). The Vetiver, or Cuscus grass.

KUSIMBO.

Saprosma arboreum Retz. (*Rubiaceae*).

KUTAK HUDANG. (Johor) Usually OTAK HUDANG.

Buchanania acuminata Turcz (*Anacardiaceae*).

KUTANG TANDOK.

Kibara coriacea Endl. (*Monimiaceae*).

KUTAPET.

Ventilago Maingayi Laws. (*Rhamnaceae*).

KUTEPENG (Malacca).

Cleome viscosa L. (*Capparideae*). A weed with yellow flowers common in waste ground.

KUTONA BETINA.

Smilax Helferi A. De C. (*Liliaceae*).

KUTUM (Pahang).

Stephegyne speciosa Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

KUTUNT RIMBAH.

Lepidagathis hyalina Nees (*Acanthaceae*). A herb with white flowers. The leaves are chewed for coughs.

KUTONG PULUT. (Rumput)

Alternanthera sessilis Br. (*Amarantaceae*).

KUWINI.

Mangifera odorata Griff. (*Anacardiaceae*). A wild mango. According to Maingay the KUWINI is *M. oblongifolia* Hook. fil.

LABANG.

Curanga amara Juss. (*Scrophularineae*). A little creeping herb used in native medicine.

LABU AYER.

A pumpkin. *Cucurbita pepo* L. (*Cucurbitaceae*).

LABU AYER HUTAN.

Trichosanthes cordata Roxb. A small wild pumpkin with bright red fruits.

LABU JANTONG,

The bottle gourd. *Lagenaria vulgaris* Ser. (*Cucurbitaceae*).

LABU AYER PUTIH.

Is another form in the shape of a club and LABU KENDI one in the shape of a bottle.

LABU MANIS. LABU PRINGGI.

Are varieties of the gourd *Cucurbita pepo* L.

LABU MERAH.

The gourd, *Cucurbita maxima* Duchesne. (*Cucurbitaceae*).

LADA ANTAN.

Piper lonchites R. and Sch. (*Piperaceae*). A wild climbing pepper.

LADA BURONG BESAR.

Greenia Jackii W. and A. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with small white flowers and fruits like pepper-corns.

LADA CHINA.

Piper chaba Hunter. (*Piperaceae*).

LADA EKOR. LADA BEREKOR.

Cubebs, *Piper cubeba* Miq. (*Piperaceae*). Lit. tailed pepper. on account of the pedicels of the fruit.

LADA HANTU.

Piper canium Bl. (*Piperaceae*). Marsden gives also *Lada anjing*. A wild jungle pepper.

LADA HITAM.

Black pepper. *Piper nigrum* L. (*Piperaceae*).

LADA MERAH.

Capsicum annuum L. (*Solanaceae*). The red pepper or chilies. The word CHABAI is more often used.

LADA RIMBA.

Piper ribesioides Wall. (*Piperaceae*). A large wild climbing pepper.

LALADA or LELADA. A contraction for LADA-LADA.

Alsodeia echinocarpa Korth. (*Violaceae*). Also *Tabernaemontana malaccensis* Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

LADA-LADA JANTAN. PADI. HUTAN.

Tabernaemontana malaccensis Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*). Contraction LELADA.

LADA-LADA. (Akar)

Strychnos Sp. (*Loganiaceae*). A climbing shrub.

LAGA EGAN. (Johor)

Symplocos rigida C. B. C. (*Styracaceae*)

LAGAN.

Pimelandra Wallichii A Dec. (*Myrsineae*). A small tree with small pinkish white flowers and white fruits spotted with gray.

LAGIS HUTAN PUKŪA. (Johore)

Kibessa galeata Cogn. (*Melastomaceae*).

LAGUNDI. Also LEGUNDI. LENGGUNDI. LANGGUNDI. LANGGUDI.

Vitex trifolia Linn fil. (*Verbenaceae*). A small tree with violet flowers and aromatic leaves used in native medicine.

LAGUNDI LAUT. (Kedah)

Homalium sp. (*Samydaceae*).

LAIANG.

Cryptocarya Griffithiana Wight. (*Laurineae*).

LAKA-LAKA. MALAKA.

Phyllanthus emblica L. and *P. pectinatus* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). From this plant Malacca is said to be named. The two species mentioned are hardly distinct, but the latter is the commoner form. The timber is of good quality and the fruits are eaten.

LAKA-LAKA JANTAN.

Walsura multijuga King (*Meliaceae*).

LAKOM.

Vitis sp. A name applied to several wild vines, the leaves of which are used to make a kind of tea.

LAKOM BULAN.

Also LAKOM LAUT, L. IANG-IANG GAJAH and L-UMBON.

A common wild vine.

Vitis diffusa Miq. (*Ampelideae*).

LAKOM AYER.

Jussieua sufruticosa. L.

LAKOM GAJAH.

Vitis mollissima Wall. (*Ampelideae*).

LAKOM TEBRAU.

Vitis novemfolia Wall. (*Ampelideae*).

LALANG.

Imperata cylindrica Beauv (*Gramineae*).

LALANG JAWA.

Imperata exaltata Brngn.

LALANTAR. (Malacca)

Ostodes macrophyllus Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LAMBAL.

Petunga venulosa Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

LAMBAS.

Gomphandra lanceolata King. (*Olacineae*).

LAMBEGA.

Calotropis procera Br. (*Asclepiadeae*).

LAMBUSU.

Eugenia Maingayi Clarke. (*Loganiaceae*).

LAMBUSU PAYA.

F. morindaefolia Bl. A derivative from TEMBUSU.

LAMIDING. Also MIDING.

Stenochloena palustris (*Filices*). A common climbing fern
the shoots of which are eaten.

LAMPAI.

Aporosa Maingayi Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LAMPAN BUKIT. (Akar)

Smilax megacarpa De C. (*Liliaceae*).

LAMPAI HITAM. (Akar). (Malacca)

Gynochthodes sub lanceolata Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber
with small white flowers and lead colored berries.

LAMPANG BADAQ. LELAMPING BADAQ.

Clerodendron disparifolium Bl. (*Verbenaceae*). A small tree
with yellow flowers.

LAMPAYANG. Also LEMPOYANG.

Zingiber Cassumunar L. (*Scitamineae*). A ginger often
cultivated and used as a spice.

LAMPUN HITAM.

Gelonium bifarium Roxb. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LANA. (Akar) (Penang)

Ipomea digitata L. (*Convolvulaceae*). A large convolvulus with lobed leaves and pink flowers.

LANDAK. (Bunga)

Barleria prionitis L. (*Acanthaceae*). Lit. Porcupine flower.
A bush with spiny bracts and leaves and orange-yellow flowers.

LANDAP. Also SILANDAP.

Crinum asiaticum L. (*Amaryllideae*).

LANDAS BUKIT

Macaranga triloba Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LANDAS PAYA.

Greenia Jackiana Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). Also *Macaranga triloba* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LANDONG PADI.

Conocephalus subtrinervius Miq. (*Urticaceae*). A shrub with violet balls of flowers.

LANGGADI.

Diospyros lucida Wall. (*Ebenaceae*).

LANGGUNDI, See LAGUNDI.

LANGGUNDI BULAN.

Tabernaemontana Malaccensis Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

LANGGUNDI BUNGA.

Ixonanthes icosandra Jack. (*Lineae*).

LANGUNDI PASIR.

Hemigraphis affinis Nees (*Acanthaceae*). A creeping herb on sandy banks.

LANGIRTAN KWAS.

Cryptocarya fervea Bl. (*Laurineae*).

LANGKAP.

Arenga obtusifolia Mart. (*Palmae*).

LANGKAP. (Akar)

Tinomiscium petiolare Miers. (*Menispermaceae*).

LANKAM.

Lasianthus sp. (*Rubiaceae*).

LANKĒTING.

Myrica nagi Thunb. (*Myricaceae*).

LANGKUANG.

Ostodes macrophyllus Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LANKWAS.

Alpinia Galanga L. (*Scitamineae*). An aromatic plant used in making curries.

LANKWAS RANTING.

Alpinia conchigera Griff. (*Scitamineae*). A small wild ginger.

LANGSAT. LANGSAD. LANSAT. LANSAT.

Lansium domesticum Jack. (*Meliaceae*). A well known fruit.

LANGSIT. (Penang)

Prismatomeris albidiflora Thw. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with sweet white flowers.

LARA BATANG. (Pahang)

Polyosma sp. (*Saxifragaceae*).

LARAII. (Akar)

Melodorum fulgens Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*).

LARAK. LARAT. Also LEREK and LĒRIT.

Phrynium parviflorum Roxb. (*Scitamineae*) and *Phr. Griffithii* Bak.

LARAK BETINA.

Phrynium near *parviflorum*, but apparently undescribed.

LARAK MERAH.

Polyalthia Teysmanni King. (*Anonaceae*). A small tree with orange flowers.

LARAK MERAH. (Akar)

Melodorum hypoglaucum (*Anonaceae*).

LARAT. (Selangor)

Acrostichum aureum L. (*Filices*). A very common large tidal-river fern. The shoots are eaten as a vegetable. The name POKO LARAT means the spreading plant.

LARI-LARI. (Rumput)

Spizifex squarrosus Lab. (*Gramineae*). Literally, the running grass, because of the way the heads of flowers run along the sands blown by the wind.

LASANA.

Acacia Farnesiana Willd. (*Leguminosae*). A shrub with yellow sweet scented balls of flowers. Common on seacoasts.

LAWANG.

Cloves, according to Favre. See KULIT LAWANG. *Cinnamomum culitlawan* Nees.

LEBAN. LEBAN HITAM. LEBAN TANDOK.

Vitex pubescens Vahl. (*Verbenaceae*). A tree with light blue flowers common in secondary jungle.

LEBAN BUNGA. LEBAN NASI-NASI.

Vitex vestita Wall. (*Verbenaceae*). A tree with yellow flowers common in the jungle.

LEBAN KUNYIT.

Vitex sp. Allied to the last but apparently undescribed.

LEBAN PELANDOK Also LEBAN NASI and LEBAN JANTAN.

Evodia latifolia De C. (*Rutaceae*). A tree with white flowers.

LEGUNDI. See LAGUNDI.

LELADA. See LALADA.

LEMPŪYANG. See LAMPOYANG.

LEREK. See LARAK.

LELANG.

Cinnamomum nitidum Bl. (*Laurineae*). A wild cinnamon.

LELEONG MERAH.

Myristica Farguhariana Wall. (*Myristicaceae*).

LEMPAYAN.

Stereospermum glandulosum Miq. (*Bignoniaceae*). A small tree, with fair-sized lilac flowers.

LEMPEDA BUAYA.

Aralidium pinnatifidum Miq. (*Araliaceae*.)

LEMPEDU BURONG.

Eloeocarpus Mastersi King. (*Tiliaceae*).

LEMPEDU BURONG. (Akar)

Canthium sp. (*Rubiaceae*). It is also called KULURAI and SURUMAT.

LEMPEDU GAJAH. (Akar)

Modecca Singaporeana Mast. (*Passifloreae*).

LEMPĒDU JAVA.

Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). Also *Gomphandra Penangiana* Wall. (*Olacineae*).

LEMPEDU PAHIT. Also BIDARA PAHIT.

Eurycoma longifolia Jack. (*Simarubeae*).

LEMPEDU TANAH. (Akar)

Gynochthodes coriacea Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber.

LEMPOYAN PAYA.

Myristica Irya Gaertn. (*Myristicaceae*). A tall wild nutmeg generally found in wet places.

LEMPOYANG. (Akar) (Sungei Ujong)

Tinomisium petiolare Miers. (*Menispermaceae*).

LENGA.

Sesamum indicum De C. (*Pedalineae*). More commonly known as BIJAN.

LENGGADI.

Bruguiera parviflora W. and A. (*Rhizophoreae*).

LENJUANG MERAH.

The common red *Dracaena*. *Cordyline terminalis* var. *ferrea*. (*Liliaceae*).

LERIT PADI. (Selangar)

Phrynium new species (*Scitamineae*). Compare LARAK.

LETOP-LETOP. (Malacca)

Passiflora foetida L. (*Passifloreae*). A common creeper near cultivated places.

LIBA.

Gomphia sumatrana (*Ochnaceae*).

LICHI.

Nephelium Litchi Camb. (*Sapindaceae*). Imported fruits.

LIDAI API.

Croton Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LIDAH BADAK.

Pothus latifolius Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*). Lit. Rhinoceros' tongue. A climbing aroid.

LIDAH BUAYA.

Aloe ferox Haw. (*Liliaceae*). "Crocodile's tongue," from the spines on the edge of the leaf. Cultivated, the leaves are used as a hair wash.

LIDAH GAJAH. (Daun)

Aglaonema oblongifolium Schott. (*Aroideae*). "Elephant's tongue leaf." A large broad leaved aroid growing in wet jungles.

LIDAH JIN.

Hedyotis congesta Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A common herb in jungles.

LIDAH JIN. (Akar)

H. capitellata Wall.

LIDAH JIN. (Rumput)

Peristrophe acuminata Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A common herb with pink flowers.

LIDAH KERBAU. LIDAH KERBAU BETINA.

Clerodendron deflexus Wall. (*Verbenaceae*).

LIDAH KERBAU PUTIH. Also LIDAH-LIDAH KAYU.

Marlea ebenacea C. B. C. (*Cornaceae*). A large tree with white flowers.

LIDAH LUMBU.

Aneilema nudiflorum Br. (*Commelinaceae*). "Ox tongue." A little weed with pink flowers.

LIDAH KUCHING.

Turnera ulmifolia (*Turneraceae*). Lit. cat's tongue. An introduced weed with yellow flowers.

LIDAH MENKERANG. (Rumput)

Puirena glomerata Vahl. (*Cyperaceae*).

LIDAH PATONG.

Ipomea uniflora R. & S. (*Convolvulaceae*).

LIDAH RUSA.

Fagroea racemosa Jack. (*Loganiaceae*). "Deer's tongue."

A small tree with pinkish flowers.

LIKIR. Also LOKIE.

Amorphophallus Prainiana Hook. fil. and allied species (*Aroideae*). The tubers are used in making arrow poison.

LIKU. (Rumput)-

Paspalum scrobiculatum L. (*Gramineae*).

LIKU DAUN, (Rumput)

Scleria oryzoides Presl. (*Cyperaceae*).

LILAN.

Xylopia elliptica Maingay. (*Anonaceae*).

LILAN HITAM.

Gomphandra penangianum Wall. (*Olacineae*).

LILIMBO.

Sphenodesma barbata Schau. (*Verbenaceae*).

LIMAH BERUK.

A name applied to many species of *Xanthophyllum*. There are also the variants LAMAH and LUMAH. Some of the larger species give good timber.

LIMAH BERUK JANTAN.

Xanthophyllum affine Korth. (*Polygalaceae*).

LIMAH BERUK BETINA.

X. Maingayi Hook fil.

LIMAH BERUK PUTIH.

X. Kunsteeri King.

LIMAH KĒTAM.

Melochia corchorifolia L. (*Sterculiaceae*). A common weed.

LIMAU ABONG.

The Pumelo. *Citrus decumana* L. Also LIMAU BATAWI. "Batavia Lime," according to Favre, and LIMAU BESAR.

LIMAU ABONG HANTU. (Selangor) and

LIMAU HANTU. (Pahang, Malacca)

The wild pumelo. *Citrus decumana* L. var (*Rutaceae*). A tree with a large green fruit with the rind an inch thick or more and very little extremely acid flesh inside.

LIMAU BALI.

The citron. *Citrus medica* L. From the island Bali. Favre gives this. The plant is very rarely cultivated.

LIMAU GEDE.

The bitter orange. *Citrus aurantium* var Bigaradia, according to Favre.

LIMAU HUTAN.

Acronychia Porteri Hook. fil. (*Rutaceae*). A small tree with green aromatic fruits as big as peas.

LIMAU KAPAS. LIMAU KASTURI. LIMAU KEDANGSA. LIMAU KERBAU. LIMAU NIPIS. LIMAU PERUT. LIMAU SUSU.

And a number of other names are given to varieties of the sour lime, *Citrus acida* L.

LIMAU KEAH.

Triphasia trifoliolata De C. The lime berry.

LIMAU LELANG.

Paramignya longispina Hook. fil. (*Rutaceae*). A shrub; the fruits of which are used in native medicine.

LIMAU LELANG ANTAN.

Balanostreblus ilicifolius Kurz. (*Urticaceae*). A shrub with holly-like leaves.

LIMAU-LIMAU.

Gelonium bifarium Roxb. (*Euphorbiaceae*). The foliage of this shrub has somewhat the appearance of a lime.

LIMAU MANIS.

Orange. *Citrus aurantium* L.

LIMAU NIPIS.

The common lime. *Citrus acida* Roxb. "Thin-skinned lime."

LIMAU PAGAR.

Atalantia Roxburghiana Hook. fil. (*Rutaceae*).

LIMAU WANGKANG.

Chinese orange. *Citrus aurantium* var.

LINGUGAT.

Hedyotis vestita Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A common weed.

LIMPONG JANTAN.

Eugenia Sp. (*Myrtaceae*). A tree.

LIMPUTIH PAYAH.

Urophyllum Griffithianum Wt. (*Rubiaceae*).

LINGGUNJ.

Ardisia crenata Roxb. (*Myrsineae*). A shrub with pink flowers and red berries. More commonly known as
MATA PELANDOK.

LINGKEAN.

Ocymitra sp. (*Anouaceae*).

LINSUBAH. (Pahang) See LUMBAIL.

Curculigo sumatrana Roxb. (*Hyporhizaceae*).

LINTANG RUAS. (Akai)

Sphaenodesma pentandra Jack. (*Verbenaceae*).

LIS-LIS. (Rumput)

Acalypha indica L. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A little weed common in villages.

LOBAK.

The Chinese radish, *Raphanus caudatus* (*Cruciferae*).

LOBAK-LOBAK. Also LOBAK JANTAN.

Susum anthelminticum Bl. (*Flagellariaceae*).

LOBAK HUTAN.

Lowia longiflora Seert. (*Scitamineae*).

LOKAN. (Akar)

Trichosanthes nervifolia Linn. (*Cucurbitaceae*).

LOKAN PUTIH. LOKAN ASAM.

Medinilla hasseltii Bl. (*Melastomaceae*). An epiphytic plant conspicuous from its red berries.

LOKIE ULAR.

Amorphophallus Prainii Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*). See LERIR.

LONTAR.

Borassus flabellifer L. (*Palmae*). The palmyra palm.

LOW. (Daun)

Various species of *Anoetochilus orchideae*. (See under DAUN LOW).

LOW. (Kayu) (Lankawi)

Vanda gigantea Lindl. (*Orchideae*).

LUBAN JAWI.

Gum benjamin, the product of *Styrax benzoin*.

LUBANG ALAH. (Akar)

Scindapsus hederaceus Schott. (*Aroideae*).

LUDAI. LUDAI PELANDOK.

Sapium baccatum Roxb. (*Euphorbiaceae*). The leaves are used to entice the mouse deer (Pelandok) into a trap.

LUDAI JANTAN.

Daphniphyllum laurinum Baill. and *Mallotus lancifolius* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LUDAI PADI.

Homalanthus populifolius Gray. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LUDAI BULAN.

Cupania Lessertiana Camb. (*Sapindaceae*). A small tree.

LUIS.

Gomphia sumatrana Hook. fil. (*Ochnaceae*).

LUKEH.

Tacca pinnatifida L. (*Taccaceae*).

LUKAT.

Aporosa Maingayi Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LUKOT.

Symplocos fasciculata Zoll. (*Styraceae*).

LULANGRING BUDAN.

Clerodendron disparifolium Vahl. (*Verbenaceae*).

LULOR API JANTAN.

Loranthus pentandrus L. (*Loranthaceae*).

LULUMBAH PAYA.

Corymborchis veratrifolia Thouars. (*Orchideae*). A tall large-leaved ground orchid with deliciously scented white flowers.

LUMAI HITAM.

Blumea lacera De C. (*Compositae*). A herb with yellowish flowers,

LUMBAH.

Strictly applied to *Curculigo* but other plants with similar looking leaves such as *Calanthe* and *Spathoglottis* are also called by the same name.

LUMBAH MERAIL.

Curculigo recurvata Dryand. (*Hypoxidaceae*).

LUMBAH RIMBAH.

C. sumatrana Roxb.

LUMBAH BUKIT.

Peliosanthes spp. (*Liliaceae*). Small jungle plants with broad leaves and green or purple flowers.

LUMBAH PAYA.

Homalomena rostratum Griff. (*Aroideae*).

LUMBOH. (Akar) (Malacca)

Vernonia scandens De C. (*Compositae*).

LUMSU.

Matthea sancta Bl. (*Monimiaceae*).

LUMÔS.

Ryparia fasciculata King. (*Birvineae*).

LUMPANG.

Cissampelos Pareira L. (*Menispermaceae*).

LUMPOYAN.

Stereospermum fimbriatum De C. (*Bignoniaceae*).

LUMPOYAN PAYA. See LEMPOYAN.

Myristica Irya Gaertn. (*Myristicaceae*).

LUMUT.

Moss, also applied to any mossy looking plant.

LUMUT RUMPUT.

Blyxa malaccensis Ridl. (*Hydrocharitaceae*). A common aquatic plant with a tuft of narrow grassy leaves.

LUMUT. (Akar)

Jasminium smilacifolium Griff. (*Oleaceae*).

LUMUT EKOR KUNING.

Utricularia flexuosa Vahl. (*Lentibulariaceae*). Lit Yellow tail moss. A waterweed with yellow flowers.

LUNCHUL. (Penang)

Cratogeomys polyanthum Korth. (*Hypericaceae*).

LUNDAS PAYA.

Greenia Jackii Wall. (*Rubiaceae*).

LUNDÔ.

Antidesma Bunias Spr. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LUNURANOP.

Glochidion leiostylum Kurz. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree.

LUPANG. (Akar)

Mikania scandens Willd. (*Compositae*).

LUPOK. (Akar)

Modecca Singaporeana Mast. (*Pussifloreae*).

LUPONG MERAH.

Ficus subulata Bl. (*Urticaceae*). Perhaps a variant of Kelampong.

LUPONG JANTAN.

Antidesma velutinsum Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LUSAL.

Pittosporum ferrugineum Ait. (*Pittosporaceae*).

LŮTŮŠ.

Ardisia humilis Vahl. (*Myrsinaceae*).

MADANG. See MEDANG.

MAGAL. Also MARKEL.

Sarcocephalus subtilis Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A tree with a good yellow timber suitable for house building.

MAGUN JANTAN.

Adenosma coeruleum Br. (*Scrophulariaceae*).

MAHANG.

Macaranga spp. A genus of trees, usually small, of little use except as fire wood.

PAHANG, the name of state is said to be a variant of MAHANG.

MAHANG BAYAN. (Malacca) MAHANG API.

Macaranga javanica Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). The commonest Mahang, abundant in secondary jungle. It is used for fire wood whence its second name.

MAHANG BULAN.

Macaranga Hullettii King. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MAHANG KUKUR.

Macaranga triloba Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A common tree. The KUKUR (*Turtur tigrinus*) is often to be seen about this tree feeding on the seed.

MAHANG MAKAN PELANDOK.

Homalanthus populneus Grah. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Lit. The Macaranga that the mouse deer eats.

MAHANG PUTIH.

Macaranga hypoleuca Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A tree with greyish white stems and white underside to the leaves.

MAHANG SERINDIT.

Macaranga Hullettii King. (*Euphorbiaceae*). The SERINDIT is the common little lovebird.

MAHUBI.

Kibessa simplex Korth. (*Melastomaceae*).

MAIANG.

Bassia motleyana Clarke. (*Sapotaceae*). A big tree.

MAKACHANG HITAM. (Akar)

Variant of KACHANG-KACHANG. *Ageloea vestita* Hook. fil. (*Conmaraceae*).

MALABU. (Johore)

Grewia miqueliana Kurz. (*Tiliaceae*).

MALAKA.

Phyllanthus pectinatus Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*) Also
LAKA-LAKA.

MALANKAN.

Variant of BULANKAN. *Cynometra polyandra* Roxb. (*Leguminosae*).

MALATI. Also MELATI.

Jasminum Sambac Ait. (*Oleaceae*). A cultivated jessamine.

MALATI TONKING.

The Tongkin creeper. *Pergularia odoratissima*. (*Asclepiadeae*).

MALAUT. (Penang)

Balanocarpus anomalus King. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

MALBAR.

Abutilon indicum L. (*Malvaceae*).

MALBAR HUTAN.

Hyptis suaveolens Poir. (*Labiatae*).

MALEBERA. (Selangor) MALBEIRA. (Malacca)

Fagroea fastigiata Bl. (*Loganiaceae*). A small tree with a few spreading branches, and very large cabbage-like leaves. It occurs in tidal swamps, and the timber is valuable for piles as it resists the action of the Tereido.

MALI. (Akar)

Gynochthodes coriacea Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

MALI-MALI.

Contracted to MEMALLI. *Leea Sambucina* Wild. (*Ampelideae*). A shrub common in open country.

MALI BEDURI.

Leea horrida Miq. A thorny species.

MALI-MALI BUKIT.

Clerodendron nutans L. (*Verbenaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.

MALONG.

Coptosapelta Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with white flowers.

MALUKUT. (Akar)

Embelia amentacea C. B. C. (*Myrsineae*).

MALUKUT. (Kayu)

Chrysophyllum Roxburghii Don. (*Sapotaceae*). From Main-gay's list.

MALUKUT JANTAN. MEDANG MALUKUT JANTAN.

Eurya acuminata De C. (*Ternstroemaceae*). A small tree common in secondary jungles.

MALUKUT PAYA.

Asclepias curassavica L. (*Asclepiadeae*). A showy red and yellow flowered weed introduced from America.

MALUR.

Jasminum sambac Ait. and other cultivated jasmines. See MELOR.

MAMAN BABI.

Hygrophila salicifolia Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A common herb with violet flowers occurring in ditches and by streams.

MAMBU JANTAN. (Akar)

Millettia sericea W. and A. (*Leguminosae*). A lofty climber.

MAMPELAM. Also AMPELAM and HAMPELAM.

The mango. *Mangifera indica* L. (*Anacardiaceae*).

MAMPELAM BABI.

Terminalia affentens (*Combretaceae*). A big tree with fruits like mangoes.

MANAMAK.

Cryptocarya sp. (*Laurineae*).

MANCHONG.

Myristica tomentosa Pook. fil. (*Myristicaceae*). Also *Glochidion leiostylum* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MANGABONG.

Vernonia arborea Ham. (*Compositae*). A large tree with lavender coloured flowers.

MANGAS.

Memecylon acuminatum Sm. and similar species. (*Melastomaceae*). Small trees with small blue or pink flowers. The timber though small is good for posts and other house work.

MANGGIS.

Garcinia mangostana L. (*Guttiferae*).

MANGGIS HUTAN.

Garcinia Hombroviiana Pierre. (*Guttiferae*). A wild mangosteen.

MANINGO.

Gnetum guenon L. (*Gnetaceae*). A tree sometimes cultivated for its fruit. Not native.

MANTADU. (Akar)

Gnetum funiculare Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

MANTĒGA. (Buah)

The butter fruit. *Diospyros discolor* Willd. (*Ebenaceae*). A native of the Philippine islands, sometimes cultivated. From the Portuguese word *Manteiga* butter.

MANTUA PELANDOK.

Ardisia colorata Roxb. (*Myrsineae*).

MANTUA PELANDOK JANTAN.

Trigonostemon sp. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub.

MANTULONG.

Ardisia colorata Roxb. (*Myrsineae*).

MAPAT. (Malacca)

Lagerstroemia hexaptera Miq. (*Lythraceae*).

MARABATU.

See MERBATU.

MARABULOH.

Aporosa Benthamiana Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MARABULOH PAYA.

Saprosma arboreum (*Rubiaceae*).

MARAI.

Croton Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A common jungle shrub.

MAHARAJALI. (Johore)

Trigoniasrum hypoleucum Miq. (*Polygaleae*).

MARAJAN MINKO. (Pahang).

Alsodeia Kunstleriana King. (*Violaceae*).

MARALAK.

Myristica Farquhariana Hook. fil. (*Myristicaceae*).

MARANBI. (Johore)

Hopea intermedia (*Dipterocarpeae*).

MARANTING.

Ardisia colorata Roxb. (*Myrsineae*).

MARBULOH. Also MARABULOH, MUMBULOH, and MUBOLOH.

Gynotroches axillaris Miq. (*Rhizophoreae*). see MATA KELI

MARIBUT. (Kedah)

Olar imbricata Roxb. (*Olucineae*). A sea shore shrub.

MARIBUT DAUN BESAR. (Penang)

Mitrephora Maingayi Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). A tree.

MARILILIN.

Symplocos racemosa Roxb. (*Styraceae*).

MARKEL. (Pahang)

Sarcocephalus subditus Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). See MAGAL.

MARPOH. Also MERPOH.

Mallotus Griffithianus Hook. fil. and *M. Penangensis* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MAS. (Bunga)

Asclepias curassavica L. (*Asclepiadeae*). See BUNGA MAS.

MASALAK.

Myristica Farquhariana Wall. (*Myristicaceae*)

MATA AYAM.

Baccaurea brevipes Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Also *Ardisia crenata* Roxb. in Province Wellesley. The latter plant is more commonly known as MATA PELANDOK.

MATA BISOL,

Aglaonema commutata Schott. (*Aroideae*).

MATA BURONG PUDING. (Rumput).

Phragmites Karka Trin. (*Gramineae*). "Variegated bird's eyes." A tall reed common near streams.

MATA HUDANG. (Buah)

Aglaonema minus Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*). A little herbaceous aroid growing in water, with red fruits. Lit. Prawn's eyes.

MATA KAOK.

Helicia excelsa Bl. (*Proteaceae*). A small tree.

MATA KELAT.

Ctenolophon parvifolius Oliv. (*Olacineae*).

MATA KĒLI.

Gynotroches axillaris Miq. (*Rhizophoreae*). The KĒLI is a fish. The tree is common in woody places; it has small white flowers and black or red berries collected in the axils of the leaves.

MATA KELI JANTAN.

Canthium confertum Korth. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree.

MATA KELI PARA.

Urophyllum sp. (*Rubiaceae*).

MATA KETAM BATU.

Gomphia sumatrana Jack. (*Ochnaceae*). A small to medium tree with yellow flowers. Literally, Rock crab's eyes.

MATA KUCHING.

Nephelium malaiense Griff. (*Sapindaceae*). A well known fruit tree. The small round seeds enclosed in semi-transparent white pulp are thought to resemble "cats eyes."

MATA PASSEH.

Trigoniastrum hypoleucum Miq. (*Polygalaceae*). (Maingay's list).

MATA PELANDOK.

Ardisia crenata Roxb. (*Myrsinaceae*). Lit. mouse deer's eyes. A shrub with pink flowers and round red berries.

MATA PELANDOK GAJAH.

Ardisia villosa Roxb. (*Myrsineae*).

MATA PELANDOK RIMBA.

Labisia potheria Lindl. (*Myrsineae*). A small shrubby plant with red berries resembling those of *Ardisia crenata*.

MATA PUNAI.

Antidesma Bunius Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). "Pigeon's eyes." from the small red fruits.

MATA ULAR.

Randia densiflora Benth. (*Rubiaceae*). "Snake's eyes." A tree with orange red berries and white flowers.

MATOPUS. (Penang)

Mesua ferrea L. (*Guttiferae*). The Iron wood of Ceylon.

MAURA. (Kayu)

Mastiria Junghuhniana C. B. C. (*Cornaceae*).

MAWAR.

The Rose. (*Rosa centifolia* L.).

MAWES. (Akar)

Dioscorea glabra Roxb. (*Dioscoreaceae*).

MAYIAM.

Commelina bengha'ensis L. (*Commelinaceae*). A weed in cultivated grounds.

MEDANG.

Usually applied to trees of the order *Laurineae*, and to others which have a timber similar in appearance. Filet gives MADANG, but MEDANG appears to be the commoner form. The name is often confused with MEDONG (MENDONG) *Elaeocarpus* (*Tiliaceae*).

MEDANG AMPAS TEBU and AMAS TEBU.

Gironniera nerrosa Planch and *G. parvifolia* Planch. (*Urticaceae*). Trees of fairly large size with small hard yellow nuts.

MEDANG API.

Elaeocarpus parvifolius Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

MEDANG API-API.

Adinandra dumosa Jack. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). A common tree in secondary jungle used as firewood.

MEDANG ASAM.

Elaeocarpus Mastersi King. (*Tiliaceae*). Also *Lophopetalum fimbriatum* Wight. (*Celastrineae*). A very large tree. And *Phoebe multiflora* Bl. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG BEKWOI. (Penang)

Schima Noronhae Reinwdt. (*Ternstroemiaceae*).

MEDANG BERHULU.

Meliosma sp.

MEDANG BUAYA.

Cryptocarya Griffithiana Wight. (*Laurineae*). "Crocodile-laurel." Also *Kurrimia Mainyayi* Laws. (*Celastrineae*).

MEDANG BŪBŪLA.

Aglaia cordata Hiern. (*Meliaceae*).

MEDANG BULANAK.

Girardinia subaequalis Planch. (*Urticaceae*). Also MEDANG BULAPO.

MEDANG BULUKO.

Litsea amara Bl. (*Laurineae*). A small tree.

MEDANG BUNGA.

Litsea myristicaefolia Wall. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG BUNUT.

Anisophyllea sp. (*Rhizophoraceae*).

MEDANG BURONG. (Johore)

Phoebe sp. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG BUSUK.

Litsea polyantha Juss. (*Laurineae*). The wood has a foetid smell whence the name Busuk—stinking.

MEDANG CHANG KAUNO and MEDANG CHUPONA.

Pygeum sp. (*Rosaceae*). A small tree common in Singapore but probably undescribed.

MEDANG GAJAH.

Randia anisophylla Jack. (*Rubiaceae*).

MEDANG GELUGUR.

Pyrenaria acuminata Planch. (*Ternstroemiaceae*).

MEDANG GIDAP.

Kurrimia pulcherrima Wall. (*Celastrineae*).

MEDANG GOMBANG.

Vernonia arborea Ham. (*Compositae*).

MEDANG HITAM.

Gironniera nerrosa Planch. (*Urticaceae*). Also *Litsea myrsiticæ folia* Wall. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG HUDANG.

Tetractomia laurifolia. (*Rutaceae*).

MEDANG JARAK.

Mallotus lancifolius Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MEDANG JUMUS.

Mallotus Caput Medusæ Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MEDANG KAKI LIONG.

Micropora Curtisii Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG KAMANGI.

Cinnamomum parthenoxylon (*Laurineae*). A strongly scented tree used in native medicine.

MEDANG KASAP.

Gironniera nerrosa Planch. and *G. parvifolia* Planch. (*Urticaceae*).

MEDANG KASIRI. Also KUSIRAI.

Phoebe Sp. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG KASUNGKO.

Chisocheton penduliflorus Planch. (*Meliaceae*).

MEDANG KATANAHAN.

Xanthophyllum rufum A. W. Benn. (*Polygalaceae*).

MEDANG KATUKO.

Litsea near panamonja Ham. (*Laurineae*). Also *Leora parviflora* Vahl. (*Rubiaceae*).

MEDANG KAWAN.

Elaeocarpus obtusus Bl. (*Tiliaceae*). Also *Parinarium nitidum* Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*).

MEDANG KECHAWI.

Litsea lancifolia Roxb. (Laurineae).

MEDANG KELADI.

Helicia robusta Wall. (Proteaceae). Also *Litsea myristicaefolia* Wall. (Laurineae).

MEDANG KELAWAR. Also MEDANG CHANG KAUNO.

Pygeum Sp. (Rosaceae).

MEDANG KELAYAR.

Litsea Myristicaefolia Wall. (Laurineae).

MEDANG KELELAWAK. (Malacca)

Pittosporum ferrugineum Ait. (Pittosporaceae).

MEDANG KELOR.

Litsea nitida Roxb. (Laurineae).

MEDANG KETANAH.

Pinelandra Wallichii A De C. (Myrsineae). Also *Phoebe multiflora* Bl. (Laurineae).

MEDANG KETANAHAN.

Alseodaphne umbelliflora Hook. fil. (Laurineae).

MEDANG KIRISA.

Casearia Lobbiana Turcz. (Samydaceae).

MEDANG KLABU.

Endospermum malaccense Muell. Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)
Maingay's list.

MEDANG KUNING. M. KUNYIT.

Actinodaphne sp. Also *Cryptocarya coesia* Bl. (Laurineae).

MEDANG LAGUNDI.

Erythroxylon birmanicum Griff. (Linaee).

MEDANG LANSOR.

Elaeocarpus Mastersii King. (Tiliaceae).

MEDANG LAIANG.

Helicia robusta Wall. (Proteaceae).

MEDANG LASA.

Cryptocarya coesia Bl. (Laurineae).

MEDANG LEBAR DAUN.

Alseodaphne semecarpifolia Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG LOK.

Macaranga jaranica Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MEDANG LOSO.

Alseodaphne umbelliflora Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG LUSA.

Pentace erimia King. (*Tiliaceae*).

MEDANG MALUKUT JANTAN.

Eurya acuminata (*Ternstroemiaceae*).

MEDANG MANTU.

Cryptocarya Griffithiana Wight. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG MERAH. (Malacca).

Phoebe multiflora Bl. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG MIYANG.

Litsea amara Bl. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG NAU.

Cryptocarya impressa Miq. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG OBU.

Helicia excelsa Bl. (*Proteaceae*).

MEDANG PANJANG.

Pimelandra Wallichii A De C. (*Myrsineae*).

MEDANG PASIR.

Phoebe multiflora Bl. (*Laurineae*). Also applied to *Vatica Ridleyana* Brandis. (*Dipterocarpeae*) and *Pittosporum ferrugineum* Ait. (*Pittosporaceae*).

MEDANG PAYA.

Lindera malaccensis Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*). Also *Myristica intermedia* Bl. (*Myristicaceae*). Also *Elaeocarpus obtusus* Bl. (*Tiliaceae*) but this probably is an error for MENDONG.

MEDANG PEPILAKAN.

Elaeocarpus integra Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

MEDANG PERAWAS.

Lindera sp. (*Laurineae*). A tree the bark of which is used

in native medicine. Filet gives MADANG PRAWAS as *Polyadenia lucida* Nees.

MEDANG PETUTU.

Adinandra dumosa Jack. (*Ternstroemiaceae*).

MEDANG PIPIT.

Eleocarpus parvifolius Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

MEDANG PUPOL. (Malacca)

Vitex coriacea Clarke. (*Verbenaceae*).

MEDANG RASAP. See MEDANG KASAP.

Gironniera nervosa Planch. (*Urticaceae*).

MEDANG SALUANG.

Litsea Zeylanica Nees. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG SALAN. (Pahang)

MEDANG SELAYUN. (Malacca)

Micropora Curtisii Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG SALUSUL.

Grewia laurifolia Hook. fil. (*Tiliaceae*).

MEDANG SERAI. (Johore)

Pentace triptera Hook. fil. (*Tiliaceae*). A vast tree with white flowers.

MEDANG SERIL.

Cupania lessertiana Camb. (*Sapindaceae*).

MEDANG SIRI.

Meliosma nitida Bl (*Sabiaceae*).

MEDANG SUGGUEH.

Elaeocarpus Mastersi King. (*Tiliaceae*).

MEDANG SURUPO.

Xanthophyllum Wrayii King. (*Polygaleae*).

MEDANG TAHI AYAM.

Litsea myristicaefolia Wall. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG TAHI KERBAU.

Alstonia macrophylla Wall. (*Apocynaceae*).

MEDANG TAMPO.

Litsea lancifolia Roxb. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG TANAH.

Eleocarpus obtusus Bl. (*Tiliaceae*).

MEDANG TANDOK. (Pahang)

Micropora Curtisii Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG TANJONG.

Elaeocarpus integra Wall. (*Tiliaceae*). Also *Kingstonia nervosa* King. (*Anonaceae*).

MEDANG TARAH.

Gironniëra nervosa Planch. (*Urticaceae*).

MEDANG TELOR.

Eugenia Griffithii Duth. (*Myrtaceae*). Also applied to *Actinodaphne* sp. MEDANG KUNING.

MEDANG TERUTAU.

Alsodeia echinocarpa Korth. (*Violaceae*).

MEDANG TIJO.

Elaeocarpus stipularis Bl. (*Tiliaceae*).

MEDANG TULOH.

Micropora Curtisi Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG TULOK. (Penang)

Ilex macrophylla Wall. (*Ilicineae*). A common tree.

MEDANG WANGI.

Erythroxylon burmanicum Griff. (*Lineae*).

MEDANGKOK.

An unidentified tree with a yellow timber often used; a very similar wood was given me as MBACHANG HUTAN in Selangor.

MEDARAH.

Ptychopyxis costata Miq. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MELADA. (Penang)

Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

MELAMAN.

Acronychia Porteri Wall. (*Rutaceae*).

MELATI. Also MELOR.

Jasmines, (*Jasminum*).

MELOR ANGIN.

Alsodeia membranacea King. (*Violaceae*). A shrub.

MELOR HUTAN. (Akar)

Jasminum bifarium Wall. (*Oleaceae*). The common wild jessamine.

MELOR HUTAN. (Poko)

Eranthemum malaccense C. B. Clarke (*Acanthaceae*). A shrub with conspicuous violet flowers.

BUNGA MELOR HUTAN. (Akar)

Coptosapelta Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with white flowers like jessamine.

MEMALI. See MALI-MALI.

MEMALI. (Akar)

Sphenodesma triflora Wight. (*Verbenaceae*).

MEMANIRAN PUTIH.

Portulaca quadrifida L. (*Portulacaceae*). A little weed with yellow flowers. Favre is the authority for this.

MEMBACHANG. See BACHANG.

MEMBALIK PADANG.

Leea.

MEMBATU LAIANG.

Ficus rhododendryfolia Miq. (*Urticaceae*.)

MEMBULAH.

Zanthoxylum myriacanthum Wall. (*Rutaceae*).

MEMBULUH. (Akar)

Gynotroches axillaris Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

MEMPAS JANTAN.

Petunga venulosa Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

MEMPAT-MEMPAT HUTAN.

Cratoxylon formosum Benth. also *C. polyanthum* Korth. (*Hypericineae*). See also MEMPITIS. Common and beautiful trees with good timber, and pink flowers.

MEMPAT PADANG.

Daphniphyllum laurinum Baill. (*Euporbiaceae*).

MEMPATU.

Symplocos racemosa Wall. (*Styracaceae*). A small tree with racemes of white flowers.

MEMPEDAL AYAM. See AMPEDAL AYAM.

MEMPOYAN. See EMPOYAN.

MEMPEDU TANAH.

Harmandia Kunstleri King. (*Olacineae*).

MEMPELU TANAH.

Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). Compare LEM-PEDU TANAH.

MEMPENING. MEMPUNING.

Quercus Hystrix Korth. (*Cupuliferae*). Also KAMPUNING.

MEMPENING BAGAN.

Quercus sundaica Bl. (*Cupuliferae*).

MEMPENING BUNGKUS.

Quercus spicata Sm. (*Cupuliferae*).

MEMPENING JANTAN. MEMPENING PUTIH.

Quercus Eichleri Wenz. MEMPENING PUTIH is also the name of *Quercus encleisocarpa* Korth. and *Q. omalkos* Korth.

MEMPITIS. (Johore)

Cratoxylon formosum Benth. (*Hypericineae*).

MEMPUNAI BUKIT.

Antidesma velutinosum Muell (*Euphorbiaceae*). A large shrub.
Also *Arthrophyllum diversifolium* Bl. (*Araliaceae*).

MEMPUNING. See MEMPENING.

MENARONG GAJAH.

Trichospermum Kurzii King. (*Tiliaceae*).

MENDALU. Also DEDALU. SANALU. JINALU.

Various species of *Loranthus* (*Loranthaceae*).

MENDALU API.

Loranthus pentapetalus Roxb. *L. pentandrus* L.

MENDALU BESAR.

L. grandifrons King.

MENDALU API BATANG.

Henslowia lobbiana A. De C. (*Santalaceae*). The name means the mistletoe which forms a stem. The *Henslowia* is usually a climber but sometimes forms a bush.

MENDARONG. Also MENERONG.

Scirpus grossus Vahl. (*Cyperaceae*). A sedge used for mat making.

MENDARONG EKOR TUPAI.

Mariscus umbellatus C. B. C. (*Cyperaceae*). Lit. Squirrel-tail sedge. The flower spikelets are arranged in brush-shaped spikes suggesting a squirrel's tail.

MENDONG-MENDONG.

Elaeocarpus. A genus of trees of no very great size, with white flowers and oblong or globose green or blue drupes. See under MEDANG.

MENDONG KELAWAR.

Elaeocarpus parrifolius Wall. (*Tiliaceae*). "Bat's *Elaeocarpus*." A very popular fruit with fruit bats.

MENDONG MUSANG.

Elaeocarpus paniculatus Wall. (*Tiliaceae*). "Civet cat's *Elaeocarpus*."

MENDONG PEPILAKAN.

Elaeocarpus integra Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

MENGADING.

Meliosma sp.

MENGKUANG.

Pandanus atrocarpus Griff. (*Pandanaceae*). The common screw-pine. The leaves much used for making roofs and covering for carts, etc.

MENGKUANG HUTAN.

P. Houtletianus Carr.

MENGKUANG AYER. (Selangor)

Pandanus sp. apparently undescribed. It has a prostrate stem with large leaves like those of *P. atrocarpus* Griff. but with a long point. The head of fruits is solitary one foot long and three inches through.

MENGKUANG LAUT.

Pandanus fascicularis Lam. The common sea-coast species often cultivated for the leaves which are used to make mats. It is more commonly known as PANDAN DURI.

MENGKUANG LOBO. MENGKUANG TEDONG.

Mapania palustris (Cyperaceae). A broad leaved sedge, resembling a screw pine.

MENGKUDANG.

Mezzettia Herveyana Oliv. (Anonaceae). A large tree.

MENGKUDU. Also MANGKUDU. BANGKUDU. CHANG-KUDU.

Morinda tinctoria Roxb. (Rubiaceae). A common tree of which the bark is used for dyeing.

MENGKUDU BADAH.

Fagroea morindaefolia Bl. (Loganiaceae).

MENGKUDU KECHIL.

Morinda umbellata L. The climbing Morinda.

MENGKUDU JANTAN. MENGKUDU RIMBAH.

Morinda citrifolia L. The wild form of *M. tinctoria* Roxb.

MENGKUNYIT. (Akar)

Coccinnum Blumeianum Miers. (Menispermaceae).

MENSARAH PUTIH. (Johore)

Homalium foetidum Benth. (Samydaceae).

MENTADA.

Leucopogon malayanus Jack. (Epacrideae). A heath-like shrub with small white flowers.

MENTANGOR. See BINTANGOR.

MENTIMUN. See TIMUN.

Pumpkins. (Cucurbitaceae).

MENTUBA. (Malacca)

Diospyros sp. near *Embryopteris* (Ebenaceae). A tree with round fruit which are said to be poisonous.

MENUMPANG. (Daun)

Any epiphytic plant.

MERAH KELUANG.

Melanorrhœa Curtisii Oliv. (*Anacardiaceae*). A large tree, with red winged fruits. It is one of the plants included under the name Rengas.

MERAMBONG BUKIT BESAR.

Vatica pallida Dyer. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

MERANTI.

A name given to many of the Shoreas. (*Dipterocarpeae*) the timber of which is in great request for building, and planking.

MERANTI DAUN KECHIL.

Shorea parvifolia Dyer.

MERANTI PAYA.

Shorea acuminata Dyer.

MERANTI PUTIH,

Hopea Griffithiana Dyer.

MERANTI TAHI.

Shorea Curtisii Dyer.

MERAPIT. (Malacca)

Pygeum lanceolatum Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*).

MERAPOH. (Akar)

Modecca Singaporiana Mast. (*Passifloraceae*).

MERAWAN. MERAWAN KUNYIT.

Hopea mengarawan Bl. (*Dipterocarpeae*). The name Merawan is also applied to *H. pierrei* Hance and *H. intermedia* King. These trees supply a very good timber resembling MERANTI.

MERBATU KECHIL. M. MERAH. M. PUTIH.

Parinarium nitidum Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*). There are also the variants MORABATU, MARABATU, MUMBATU, TEMBATU.

MERBATU LOYANG.

Parinarium Griffithianum Benth. (*Rosaceae*).

MERBATU PASIR.

Pachynocarpus Wallichii King. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

MERBAYU.

Tarrietia simplicifolia Mast. (*Sterculiaceae*). A gigantic tree.

MERBONG JANTAN.

Thurpinia pomifera De C. (*Sapindaceae*).

MERBULOH. MERBULOH JANTAN.

Gynotroches axillaris Miq. (*Rhizophoreae*) see MARBULOH.

MERBULU KECHIL.

Myristica missionis Ham. (*Myristicaceae*).

MERABAU AYER. Also MERABAU KUNYIT and MERABAU TANDOK.

Afzelia coriacea Bak. (*Leguminosae*).

MEREBAU PUTIH. MERBAU.

Afzelia palembanica Bak. (*Leguminosae*). One of the finest timbers in the peninsula.

MERELANG. (Selangor)

Pterospermum diversifolium Bl. (*Sterculiaceae*). A large tree

MERJAGONG.

Ixonanthes obovata Hook. fil. (*Lineae*).

MERKASIH.

Eugenia zeylanica Wt. (*Myrtaceae*).

MERLIMAU. (Akar)

Paramignya monophylla Wight. (*Rutaceae*). A scandent thorny wild orange.

MEROMBONG. (Malacca)

Timonius jambosella Thw. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree common in open country.

Also *Adina polycephala* Benth. (*Rubiaceae*).

MEROMBONG BUKIT.

Vernonia arborea. Ham. (*Compositae*).

MEROYAN BATU.

Lasianthus sp. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub.

MEROYAN BUNGKE.

Dianella ensifolia Red. (*Liliaceae*).

MEROYAN BUSUK.

Dissochoeta punctulata Hook. fil. (*Melastomaceae*).

MEROYAN JANTAN. MEROYAN PAYA.

Dissochoeta celebica Bl. (*Melastomaceae*).

MEROYAN KABUT.

Clerodendron nutans L. (*Verbenaceae*).

MEROYAN NIBUT.

Didymocarpus atrosanguineus Ridl. (*Cyrtandraceae*). A
small plant with beautiful deep red flowers.

MEROYAN PAPAN.

Aspidium Singaporianum (Filices). Medicine for fever

MEROYAN SEJUK. (Akar)

Dissochoeta bracteata Bl. (*Melastomaceae*).

MEROYAN SUMBONG.

Anulendrum montanum Schott. (*Aroideae*).

MEROYAN TINGAL.

Globba sp. (*Scitamineae*).

MERPADI PAYA.

Symplocos fasciculata Zoll. (*Styraceae*).

MERPOH See MARPOH.

MERPOIN.

Carallia integerrima Dec. (*Rhizophoreae*).

MERSAWAH.

Anisoptera spp. (*Dipterocarpeae*). Tall trees giving a good
timber.

MERSAWA MERAIL.

Anisoptera glabra Kurz.

MERTAJAM.

Erioglossum edule Bl. (*Sapindaceae*).

MERUAN. (Kayu)

Croton Griffithii (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MERUAN. (Akar)

Sphenodesma barbata Schauer. (*Verbenaceae*).

MESERAI JANTAN.

Erodia Rorburghiana Benth. (*Rutaceae*).

MIDING BETINA. Also LAMIDING.

Stenochloena palustris (Filices). A climbing fern.

MIKU.

Artocarpus Lowii King. (Urticaceae).

MILIAN.

Sterculia macrophylla Vent. (Sterculiaceae). A tree with large red capsules.

MILOR. (Perak)

Alyria stellata var *acuminata* (Apocynaceae). Wray is the authority for this.

MINTA ANAK. (Kedah)

Arthropphyllum pinnatum C. B. Clarke. (Araliaceae). A shrubby araliad growing on the higher hills.

MINTAGU.

Pemphis acidula Forst. (Lythrariceae). A shrub growing on the sea coast, with small white flowers.

MINYAK.

Oil. Wood-oils, the chief of which are MINYAK KERUEN (see KERUEN) and MINYAK DAMAR. (see DAMAR).

MINYAK. (Akar)

Limacia cuspidata Hook. fil. (Menispermaceae). A slender climber.

MINYAK BERUK.

A name applied to many species of *Xanthophyllum* (Polygalaceae) e. g. *X. palembanicum* Miq. *X. Kunstleri* King. Some of them produce valuable timber, and nearly all are trees.

MINYAK BERUK JANTAN.

Xanthophyllum rufum A. W. Benn. (Polygalaceae)

MIRLANG.

Irrigia malayana Oliv. (Simarubaceae). Maingay's list. Maingay says the wood is pale yellowish buff and used for kris handles. It is a vast tree and is more commonly known as PAUH KIJANG.

MISKAM.

Baccaurea sp. (*Euphorbiaceae*) sp. A. Flor. Brit. Ind. An undescribed species.

MODU.

Aglaia argentea King. (*Meliaceae*).

MONTEK. (Akar)

Urceola torulosa Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

MORABATU.

Parinarium nitidum Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*). A variant of MERBATU.

MOYIA. (Sungei Ujong)

Homalanthus populifolius Gray. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MUBAGON.

Aporosa aurea Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MUJAGON.

Parinarium Griffithianum Benth. (*Rosaceae*).

MURANANG.

Alpinia Galanga L. (*Scitamineae*). Commonly known as LANKWAS.

MULAI TIKUS.

Coix lachryma-Jobi L. (*Gramineae*). "Job's tear's."

MULAR PADANG. (Akar)

Premna coriacea C. B. Clarke. (*Verbenaceae*).

MULUMUT.

Camposperma oxyrrhachis Engl. (*Anacardiaceae*).

MUMBAJU.

Tarrietia simplicifolia Mast. (*Sterculiaceae*). A very large tree.

MUMBATU.

Parinarium nitidum Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*). See MERBATU.

MUMBOL. (Akar) (Johore)

Millettia sericea W. & Arn. (*Leguminosae*).

MUMBULOH. (Akar)

Moesa ramentacea A. De C. (*Myrsineae*). A common large half climbing shrub with very small white flowers.

MUMBULOH RIMBA.

Pellacalyx saccardianus Scort. (*Rhizophoreae*). A medium sized tree.

MUMBULU. (Akar)

Tinoumiscum petiolare Miers. (*Menispermaceae*). A stout woody climber, with panicles of small white flowers from the old wood.

MUMJILAI.

Aphania paucijuga Radlk. (*Sapindaceae*).

MUMJILAI HUTAN.

Ixora opaca Br. (*Rubiaceae*).

MUMPADANG.

Parinarium nitidum Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*).

MUMPANANG. (Akar)

Cissampelos Pereira L. (*Menispermaceae*). Also LUMPANANG.

MUMPANJOR.

Dialium Mangayii Bak. (*Leguminosae*).

MUMPAT JANTAN.

Cryptocarya ferrea Bl. (*Laurineae*).

MUMPAYIAN.

Anthocephalus Cadumba Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

MUMPAYANG. (Akar)

Vitis diffusa Miq. (*Ampelideae*). A common wild vine with black grapes.

MUMPIANG.

Melanochyla auriculata Hook. fil. (*Anacardiaceae*)

MUMPISANG.

Polyalthia Jenkinsii Benth. (*Anonaceae*) (Mangay's list). Probably a variant of PISANG-PISANG. A commonly applied to anonaceous plants.

MUMPISANG BULU.

Myristica laurina Bl. (*Myristicaceae*).

MUMPOYAN.

Anthocephalus Cadumba. Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

MUMPULU RIMBAH.

Randia anisophylla Jack. (*Rubiaceae*). A common small tree in forests.

MUNAHON. Also MANAON, SIAL MUNAHON, and NAUN.

Kibessia simplex Korth. (*Melastomaceae*).

MUNDARONG.

Trema amboinensis Bl. (*Urticaceae*). A common shrub. See NARONG.

MUNDU.

Garcinia dulcis (*Guttiferae*).

MUNGILANG API.

Gomphandra lanceolata King. (*Olacineae*).

MUNGKĒ.

Croton argyratus Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*). See SIMMUNGKE.

MUNGKAL.

Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii (*Rubiaceae*). Compare MAGAL.

MUNGKOL.

Canthium glabrum Bl. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree.

MUNGKOYAN. (Penang)

Rhodanmia trinervia Bl. (*Myrtaceae*).

MUNGLUT.

Payena costata King. (*Sapotaceae*). A small or medium sized tree.

MUNGOL.

Adinandra sp. (*Ternstroemiaceae*).

MUNJUAT.

Cryptocarya impressa Miq. (*Laurineae*).

MUNJULONG BUKIT.

Gomphostemma crinitum Wall. (*Labiatae*). A herb with yellow flowers, resembling a yellow-dead nettle.

MUNOT.

Epiprinus Malayanus Griff. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MUNSAGA.

Eloeocarpus parrifolius Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

MUNSIAL.

Ardisia colorata Roxb. (*Myrsineae*).

MUNSIANG. (Rumput) MANSIYANG.

Cyperus procerus Rottb. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge which is used for making mats. Compare MUSIANG.

MUNSIRAH. See MUSIRAH.

MUNUBONG.

Aporosa aurea Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MUNUJAN. (Akar)

Dioscorea glabra Roxb. (*Dioscoreaceae*).

MUPISANG.

Goniiothalamus Malayanus Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). Compare MUMPISANG.

MUPISANG. (Akar)

Cyathostemma Scortechinii King. (*Anonaceae*).

MUPISANG BATU.

Papouia nervifolia Maingay (*Anonaceae*).

MUPISANG HITAM. (Akar)

Ocymitra biglandulosa Scheff. (*Anonaceae*).

MUPOYAN PAYA.

Dissochoeta celebica Bl. (*Melastomaceae*).

MUPUS. (Penang)

Swintonia spicifera Teysm. (*Anacardiaceae*). A large tree.

MURAI BATU.

Erismanthus obliqua Wall. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MURAMBONG.

Ardisia crassa Clarke. (*Myrsineae*).

MURMAGONG.

Gomphia sumatrana Jack. (*Ochnaceae*).

MUROMBONG.

Adina rubescens Hemsl. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree.

MURONG. (Rumput)

Scirpus grossus L. (*Cyperaceae*).

MURUBONG JANTAN.

Randia densiflora Benth. (*Rubiaceae*).

MURUSEH HITAM.

Gomphandra lanceolata King. (*Olacineae*).

MUSIANG. (Rumput)

Scirpus grossus L. (*Cyperaceae*). See MUNSANG.

MUSIANG. (Akar)

Roucheria Griffithiana Planch. (*Linaceae*).

MUSIRAH BUKIT. MUSIRAH PUTIH.

Ilex cymosa Bl. (*Illicineae*). A common small tree with white stem, small white flowers and red berries.

MUSIRAH MATA KERBAU.

Randia densiflora Benth. (*Rubiaceae*).

MUSTAH. (Legoh)

Garcinia mangostana L. (*Guttiferae*). A northern name for the Mangosteen.

MUSUKANG PUTIH.

Ryparia fasciculata King. (*Bixineae*).

MUTUBONG. (Rumput)

Panicum trigonum L. (*Gramineae*).

NAH SEPAT. (Pahang)

Antidesma cuspidatum Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

NAM-NAM.

Cynometra cauliflora L. (*Leguminosae*).

NAMO.

Connarus gibbosus Wall. (*Connaraceae*). A shrub with light pink flowers.

NANA. (Akar)

Dioscorea sp.

NANAS.

The pine-apple. *Ananassa sativa* L. (*Bromeliaceae*).

NANCHONG BESI. (Penang)

Freycinetia angustifolia Bl. (*Pandananaceae*). A climbing screw-pine.

NANGKA.

The Jack. *Artocarpus integrifolia* L. (*Urticaceae*).

NANGKA PIPIT.

Artocarpus lanceaefolia Roxb. (*Urticaceae*).

NANGKA WOLANDA.

The Sour-sop. *Anona muricuta* L. (*Anonaceae*). More commonly called in the Straits DURIAN BLANDA.

NARONG JANTAN. NARONG PAYA.

Trema amboinensis Bl. (*Urticaceae*). A common shrub in waste ground.

NASI-NASI. Also KELAT NASI-NASI.

Eugenia zeylanica L. (*Myrtaceae*). A small tree with white fruits which suggest rice in appearance.

NASI-NASI. (Akar)

Psychotria polycarpa Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with white fruits.

NASI-NASI BUKIT.

Adenosacme longifolia Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). A small shrub with white fruits.

NASI RIMBA.

Vitex restita Wall. (*Verbenaceae*).

NASI SEJUK. (Kedah)

Salacia sp. (*Rhamneae*). A shrub with fruit resembling an orange but with seeds wrapped in sweet pulp inside.

NAULI-NAULI. (Malacca)

Ardisia colorata Roxb. (*Myrsineae*).

NERRUM. (Pahang)

Dipterocarpus oblongifolius Bl. *D. pulcherrimus* Ridl. (*Dipterocarpeae*). A large and beautiful tree.

NAUN. See MANAUN.

NIATO. NIATO TEMBAGA. N. BALAU. N. PUTIH. N. HITAM.

Paysona costata King. (*Supotaceae*). A timber tree of some repute.

NIBONG.

Oncosperma tigillaria Griff. (Palmeae). A well known palm used in house-building.

NIBONG PADI. NIBONG LENAU.

Oncosperma sp. perhaps only varieties of the preceding.

NIBONG PALIR. (Johor)

Oberonia Stenophylla Ridl, (Orchideae).

NILA.

Indigo. *Indigofera tinctoria* L. (Leguminosae).

NIDEI. See KENIDEI.

Various species of *Bridelia*.

NILAM.

Pogostemon Patchouli Pell. (Labiatae). The Patchouli plant.

NILAM BUKIT.

P. heyneanum. Hook. and Thoms.

NILAM JANTAN.

Hemigraphis confinis Nees. (Acanthaceae). A weed growing on dry banks.

NILAU.

Cupania pallidula Hiern. (Sapindaceae).

NILAU PAYA.

Commersonia echinata Forst. (Tiliaceae).

NIPAH.

Nipa fruticans L. (Palmeae).

NIPIS KULIT.

Memecylon myrsinoides Bl. (Melastomaceae). The name is often applied to other *Memecylons*.

NIPIS KULIT BETINA.

Aporosa Maingayi Hook. fil. (Euphorbiaceae).

NIPIS KULIT PUTIH.

Aporosa stellifera Hook. fil. (Euphorbiaceae) Probably shortened from SEBASAH NIPIS KULIT.

NIREH.

Carapa moluccana Lam. (Meliaceae).

NOJA.

Peristrophe montana Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A herb used for dyeing pink.

NONA.

The Custard apple. *Anona squamosa* L. (*Anonaceae*).

NONA KAPRI.

Anona reticulata L. The "Bullock-heart."

NUBAL. (Akar) (Sungei Ujong)

Medinilla Hasseltii Bl. (*Melastomaceae*).

NIYUR.

Coconut. *Cocos nucifera* L. (*Palmeae*).

OBAH.

Eloeocarpus robustus Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*).

OBL.

Parinarium costatum Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*).

OLEH. (Rumput)

Heliotropium indicum L. (*Boragineae*). A common weed.

OMBA-OMBA. (Singapore)

Desmodium heterophyllum De C. (*Leguminosae*). A creeping herb common in grass.

ONAK. (Malacca)

Zizyphus calophyllus Wall. (*Rhamnaceae*). A strong climber with hooked thorns.

ORAN MERAH. (Akar). (Malacca)

Neuropeltis racemosa Wall. (*Convolvulaceae*).

ORAWARI RUNGKUP.

Clerodendron fallax L. (*Verbenaceae*).

OTAK HUDANG.

Buchanania acuminata (*Anacardiaceae*). Lit. Prawn's brains, A tree so called on account of the redness of the wood.

PADAL ITEK.

Hydnophytum formicarium Jack. (*Rubiaceae*). A remarkable epiphyte, the Ant's nest plant. Perhaps a modification of AMPEDAL ITEK, Duck's gizzard, referring to the curious tuberous stem.

PADANG. (Akar)

Cnestis ramiflora Griff. (Connaraceae). Lit. Field-climber.

PADANG. (Bunga)

Melochia corchorifolia L. (Sterculiaceae) and *Sida rhombifolia* L. (Malvaceae). Lit. Field-flower. Common shrubs growing in open fields.

PADANG. (Bua) (Pahang)

Willughbeia dulcis Ridl. (Apocynaceae.)

PADI.

Rice. *Oryza sativa* L. (Gramineae).

PADI BURONG. (Rumput)

Panicum colonum L. (Gramineae). Lit. Bird-rice. A common grass.

PADIJANG.

Exora parviflora Wall. (Rubiaceae). A tree.

PAGAR. (Bunga)

The common Lantana. *Lantana camara* L. (Verbenaceae). Literally Fence flower.

PAGAR ANAK. Also P. ANAK MERAH. P. ANAK HITAM. P. ANAK BETINA.

Ixonanthes obovata Hook. fl. (Lineae). There is also a variant PAGU ANAK. A tree of moderate size, giving a good timber.

PAGAR ANAK JANTAN.

Gordonia excelsa Bl. (Ternstroemaceae). A moderate sized tree.

PAH KUDAH. (Akar).

Chaillertia deflexifolia Turz. (Chaillertiaceae).

PAH KEDAH. (Akar)

Derris Maingayana Benth. (Leguminosae).

PAJU JARUM.

Schizoea dichotoma (Filices). Paju is a spur, and jarum a needle. The name probably has reference to the long slender needle-like branches of the frond.

PAKAN PAYA. (Akar)

Vitis adnata Wall. (Ampelideae).

PAKAN JANTAN.

Kibara coriacea Endl. (*Monimiaceae*).

PAKAN RIMBAIL. (Malacca)

Allomorphia exigua Bl. (*Melastomaceae*)

PAKAN PAYA.

Fagroea racemosa Jack. (*Loganiaceae*)

PAKAN HUTAN. Also PUKAN. P. BETINA. P. JANTAN.

Jasminum bifarium Wall. (*Oleaceae*). The common wild jasmine.

PAKU. Also PAKIS.

A fern, probably because the young fronds are rolled up like nails.

PAKU AJI.

Cycas Rumphii (*Cycadeae*). Also called PAKU LAUT. This plant has the young leaves rolled up like those of ferns.

PAKU BALU,

Taenites blechnoides Sw.

PAKU BENAR.

Anisogonium esculentum Presl.

PAKU BIAWAK.

Aspidium Singaporianum Wall. Biawak is the monitor-lizard. *Hydrosaurus salvator*.

PAKU BINET.

Diplazium tomentosum Hook.

PAKU CHIAI.

Pleopeltis nigrescens Bl.

PAKU DUDOK BUKIT.

Lindsaya scandens Hook..

PAKU GADING.

Aspidium Leuzeanum Hook.

PAKU GAJAH PAYA.

Cyathea Brunonis Wall.

PAKU GALA HANTU LAUT.

Selligoea Feei Hook.

PAKU HITAM PAYA.

Cyathea Brunonis Wall.

PAKU IKAN.

Blechnum orientale L.

PAKU KIJANG.

Diplazium sorzogonense Presl. The Kijang is the muntjac.
(*Cervulus muntjac*).

PAKU KIKIR.

Aspidium polymorphum Wall.

PAKU KILAT.

Nephrodium dissectum Forst.

PAKU LANGSUIR. (Selangor) Also RUMAH LANGSUIR.

Thamnopteris nidus-avis L. (*Filices*). The bird's nest fern.

The Langsuir is a remarkable kind of Goblin which is supposed to make its home in this fern.

PAKU LUMUT BATU.

Leucostegia parvula Wall.

PAKU MESIN. PAKIS MERAH.

Stenochlaena palustris L.

PAKU MURAK.

Aspidium singaporianum Wall. "Peacock-fern."

PAKU PAHAT.

Cyathea Brunonis Wall.

PAKU PANDAN.

Thamnopteris nidus-avis L. Because the leaves are like those of a pandan.

PAKU PIJAI. (Pahang)

Taenites blechnoides Sw.

PAKU PINANG.

Nephrolepis exaltata L.

PAKU NINGEH.

Nephrolepis volubilis Sm.

PAKU RAMU.

Stenochlaena palustris L.

PAKU RESAM.

Gleichenia linearis Burm. See RESAM.

PAKU RESAM PADI. P. R. LUMUT.

Cheilanthes tenuifolia Sw.

PAKU RUSA.

Diplazium Sorzogonense Presl.

PAKU SELAMAH.

Cyathea Brunonis Wall.

PAKU TANJONG.

Anisogonium esculentum Presl.

PAKU TEMBAGA.

Aspidium cicutarium Sw.

PAKU TOMBAK.

Syngramme alismaefolia Hook. Because its fronds are like leaves of tobacco (tombak).

PAKU TUMBAR.

Schizaea dichotoma Sw.

PAKU TUNJOK SANGET.

Syngramme alismaefolia Hook.

PAKU UBAN.

Nephrolepis exaltata L.

PAKU UBIL.

Blechnum orientale L.

PAKU ULAR.

Blechnum orientale L. "Snake fern."

PAKU WANGI.

Pleopeltis phymatodes L. "Scented fern."

PALA.

Nutmeg. *Myristica fragrans* L. (*Myristiceae*). This word with adjuncts is used also for some of the wild nutmegs, especially the large fruited ones which resemble the tree plant. The smaller fruited ones with some of the larger fruited ones are called, PENDARA, or the variants PENARA, MENARA, PENDERHAN, or CHENDERAHAN.

PALA HUTAN BULU.

Myristica Lowiana King.

PALA BUKIT.

Myristica crassa King. and *M. Knustleri* King.

PALA HUTAN.

Myristica elliptica Wall.

PALA JANTAN PAYA.

Myristica crassifolia Hook. fil.

PALA-PALA. (Akar)

Ficus aurantiaca Griff. (*Urticaceae*). A climbing fig, the figs of which are as large as a very large wild nutmeg and orange-red.

PALAS.

Licuala paludosa Griff. (*Palmeae*) and other species. The Licualas are fan palms, the leaves of which are cut into segments.

PALAS TIKUS.

Licuala acutifida Mart. (*Palmae*) and *L. pusilla* Becc. The name is also applied to *Iguanura geonomoeformis* Mart.

PALAS BATU.

Licuala longipes Griff.

PALAS REWANG.

Licuala pusilla Becc. (*Palmae*).

PALAS PADI.

Licuala glabra Griff. Also PALAS GUNONG according to Griffith (*Palms of British India*). A small dwarf species occurring on hills at about 2000 feet altitude.

PALI MUNYIT. (Pahang)

Anaxagorea Scortechinii King. (*Anonaceae*). A small tree.

PALUNG.

Eugenia nitida Duthie. (*Myrtaceae*). Maingay's list.

PANĀSAN.

Homalium longifolium Benth. (*Samydaceae*).

PANCHAN. (Malacca)

Urophyllum hirsutum Wight. (*Rubiaceae*).

PANDAN.

A name given to the smaller screw pines (*Pandanaceae*).

The leaves of which are used in making mats.

PANDAN BIRU.

Mapania hypolytroides C. B. C. (*Cyperaceae*). A broad leaved sedge resembling a pandan.

PANDAN DURI. PANDAN DARAT. PANDAN LAUT.

Pandanus fascicularis Lam. The common sea-shore screw-pine.

PANDAN JELINKEH.

Pandanus laevis Rumph. The leaves are used to flavor rice, for which purpose the plant is often cultivated.

PANDAN KARA.

Pandanus sp. A dwarf species (No. 15 Fl. Brit. Ind. p. 487)

This plant appears as yet to be unnamed.

PANDAN RESAU.

Pandanus Rusow Miq. A pandan which forms dense lofty thickets along the edges of rivers in Johore and elsewhere.

PANDAN TETONGKAT. (Selangor)

Pandanus sp. near *P. Rusow* Miq. but apparently undescribed.

PANDAN TIKUS. PANDAN BEDURI.

Pandanus ovatus Kurz. A small prostrate kind.

PANGHONG.

Allomorpha exigua Bl. (*Melastomaceae*).

PANTAT BERUK. (Akar)

Geophila reniformis Don. (*Rubiaceae*). A small creeping herb.

PANTAT ULAT. (Malacca)

Memecylon coeruleum Jack. (*Melastomaceae*).

PANTAT ULAT. (Akar)

Gnetum Brunonianum Griff. (*Gnetaceae*).

PANTAT ULAT PUTIH.

Ratonia sp.

PAPINA. (Akar)

Hiptage sericea Hook. fil. (*Malpighiaceae*).

PARA. (Johore)

Mangifera. sp. (*Anacardiaceae*).

PARA-PARA. (Rumpun) (Malacca)

Cyperus pilosus Rottb. (*Cyperaceae*).

PARAH BETINA. (Rumpun)

Cyperus polystachyus L. (*Cyperaceae*).

PAROH.

Eloeocarpus parvifolius Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

PAROH UNGANK.

E. stipularis Bl.

PARONG.

Dysoxylon cauliflorum Hiern. (*Meliaceae*).

PASAK ACHONG.

Popowia nerriifolia Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*).

PASAK LINGGAH.

Dysoxylon acutangulum King. also *Aglaia glabriflora* Hiern. (*Meliaceae*). This name appears to be applied to several kinds of Meliacious trees, which produce a fairly good timber.

PASAK LINGGA JANTAN. P. LINGGA MERAH.

Walsura multiuga (*Meliaceae*).

PASAK BRAS-BRAS. Also PASAK MERAH.

Aglaia glabriflora Hiern.

PÂSAL.

Ardisia odontophylla Wall. (*Myrsineae*).

PASIR. (Rumpun)

Adenostemma viscosum Forst (*Compositae*). A common weed in villages especially in sandy spots. Lit. Sand-herb.

PASIR LINGGA.

Tristania Maingayi Duthie. (*Myrtaceae*).

PAUH KIJANG.

Irringia Malayana Oliv. (*Simarubeae*). A gigantic tree, wellknown as giving a high class timber. The fruit resembles that of a Mango.

PAUH KIJANG JANTAN. (Malacca)

Homalium longifolium Benth. (Samydaceae).

PAUH-PAUH. PAUH-PAUH PRAYA.

Erodia Roxburghiana Benth. (Rutaceae). A shrub with white flowers common in open country.

PAUH-PAUH BETINA.

Erodia latifolia De C. (Rutaceae). A fairly large tree.

PAUH-PAUH PASIR.

Croton caudatus Geisel. (Euphorbiaceae).

PAWAN.

Clerodendron inerme Gaertn. (Verbenaceae).

PAWANG. (Bunga)

Stereospermum hypostictum Miq. (Bignoniaceae).

PAYONG ALI.

Biophytum adiantoides Wt. (Geraniaceae). Ali's Umbrella. A small herb the leaves of which spread out so as to suggest an umbrella.

PAYUNG. Also KAPAYUNG.

Pangium edule Bl. (Bixineae).

PERUPAT.

Sonneratia acidu Griff. (Lythraceae). A big tree growing in mud on the coast, used for making the knees of boats.

PECHA PINGAN.

Randia macrophylla Br. (Rubiaceae). Literally "The broken plate."

PECHA PIRING HITAM.

Chasalia curviflora Thw. (Rubiaceae). "Black broken plate." On account of the dark purple coloring of the stem and leaves.

PECHA PRIOK.

Irora fulgens Roxb. and other species (Rubiaceae). Literally "Broken pot," the petals being supposed to resemble a red pot broken. Possibly it was originally PATJAR, a word used in Javanese and Sundanese, for several plants, especially the Henna.

PECHA PRIOK HITAM.

Clerodendron deflexum Wall. (*Verbenaceae*). A small shrub somewhat resembling an *Ixora*.

PECHA PRIOK PUTIH.

Pareta indica L. Also *Chasalia curviflora* Thw. (*Rubiaceae*). Common shrubs with white flowers.

PECHA PRIOK BIRU.

Eranthemum malaccense C. B. Clarke. A shrub with violet flowers.

PECHA PRIOK BABI.

Clerodendron villosum Bl. (*Verbenaceae*).

PEGAGA.

Hydrocotyle asiatica L. (*Umbelliferae*). A creeping herb much sought for medicine.

PEGAGA ULAR. PEGAGA TEKU.

Geophila reniformis Don. (*Rubiaceae*). A creeping plant with the habit of the *Hydrocotyle*.

PEKAN.

Dehaasia sp. (*Laurineae*).

P'LAS. (Akar) (Johore)

Vitis elegans Kurz. (*Ampelideae*).

PELER MUSANG.

Fagroea auriculata (*Loganiaceae*). A large shrub with enormous white flowers.

PELER KAMBING.

Heritiera littoralis Dryan. (*Sterculiaceae*).

PELUK HANTU.

Petunga venulosa Hook. fil. Also PULAS HANTU.

PELAWAS. (Akar).

Calycopteris floribunda Lam. (*Combretaceae*).

PELAWAN.

Tristania whitiana Griff., *T. Maingayi* Duthie, and *T. burmanica* Griff. (*Myrtaceae*). Large trees with bunches of small white flowers, and the stems red and covered with bark which flakes off and remains in piles at the base of the tree. The timber is hard and good.

PELAWAN BERUK.

Ethenies leucocarpa Jack. (*Ochnaceae*). A small shrub with white, rose, or red berries. Jack is the authority for this.

PELAWEI. (Selangor)

Terminalia foetidissima Griff. (*Combretaceae*). A big tree common in wet places, flowers small white in spikes, fruit like a small green mango. It gives a good timber.

PELANDOK BESAR.

Trigonostemon indicus Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

PELANGI.

Aporosa microcalyx Hassk. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

PENAGA.

Calophyllum inophyllum L. (*Guttiferae*). More commonly called BINTANGOR.

PENAGA BATU.

Calophyllum Wallichianum. King.

PENAGA HITAM.

Cratogeomys arborescens Bl. (*Hypericaceae*).

PENAGA KUNYIT. Also PENAGA LILIN. PENAGA PUTIH. P. SUGA.

Mesua ferrea L. (*Guttiferae*).

PENAGA LILIN. (Malacca)

Myristica sp.

PENAGA NASI.

Litsea myristicaefolia Wall. (*Laurineae*).

PENAGA PAYA.

Kayea grandis King. (*Guttiferae*).

PENAH-PENAH HUTAN. (Akar)

Psychotria sp. (*Rubiaceae*). It is also called AKAR GANDARUSA, and is used in native medicine.

PENAWAR BILLAH.

Psychotria angulata Korth. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub the leaves of which are used for large sores.

PENAWAR HITAM.

Goniolobos giganteus Hook. fil. Lit. "Black medicine."
A drug of great repute among the Malays.

PENAWAR PAHIT.

Eurycoma latifolia Jack. (*Simarubeae*). "Bitter medicine"
A small tree with very bitter bark and wood used for
fever by the natives.

PENDARAH. Also PENARA and MENARA.

Gomphia sumatrana Jack. (*Ochnaceae*).
Also commonly applied to the wild Nutmegs *Myristica su-*
perba Hook. fil. and other species (*Myristicaceae*).

FENARA BATU.

Myristica Scortechinii King.

PENARA BUKIT.

Myristica conferta Bl.

PENDARA HIJAU.

Myristica polysphaerula Hook. fil.

PENDARA HITAM.

M. oblongifolia King.

PENDARA KIKEH.

M. intermedia Bl.

PENDARA LAUT.

Myristica glaucescens Hook. fil.

PENDARA PADI.

Myristica missionis Ham.

PENDARA PAYA.

Myristica Collettiana King.

PENDERAHAN. Also CHENDERAHAN.

Myristica Maingayi Hook. fil. *M. tomentosa* Hook. fil. and
other species.

PENDARAHAN TANDOK.

Myristica Curtisii King.

PENGURAK. (Johor)

Asystasia intrusa Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A herb with violet
flowers common in hedges.

PENING-PENING. See MEMPENING.

PENKILAI.

Clerodendron paniculatum L. (*Verbenaceae*).

PENLUROH.

Lepidagathis longifolia Wight. (*Acanthaceae*).

PENĀTON.

Clerodendron siphonanthus Br. (*Verbenaceae*). Favre is the authority for this.

PENGGEHE.

Aglaonema angustifolium N. E. Br. (*Aroideae*).

PENURUN LUTONG. (Johore)

Galearia subulata Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub.

PEPISANG. Contraction for PISANG-PISANG.

Polgalthia spr. (*Anonaceae*).

PEPITAM.

Clitoria cajanaefolia Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A low shrub with large pale violet flowers.

PEPULUT. A contraction for PULUT-PULUT, which see

Urena lobata L. (*Malvaceae*).

PERAWAS.

Randia densiflora Benth. (*Rubiaceae*). See also MEDANG PERAWAS.

PERIA LAUT.

Momordica charantia L. (*Cucurbitaceae*). A cultivated pumpkin.

PERIA HUTAN.

Vitis mollissima Wall. (*Ampelideae*). A wild vine.

PERIA BULAN.

Cardiospermum Halicacabum L. (*Sapindaceae*). The balloon-vine.

PERINGAT.

Breynia reclinata Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

PERINGAT KATING.

Croton candatus Geisel. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

PERACHET.

Tabernaemontana malaccensis Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*). A shrub used in native medicine.

PERAH.

Mezzettia leptopoda Oliver. (*Anonaceae*). A tall straight tree with good timber.

PERAH. (Rumput)

Fimbristylis diphylla Rottb. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge.

PERAH PAYA.

Elaeocarpus Mastersi King. (*Tiliaceae*). A tree with white flowers.

PERCHA.

Dichopsis gutta Benth. (*Sapotaceae*). See GETAH PERCHA.

PERUPOH.

Hemigyroa longifolia Hiern. (*Sapindaceae*).

PERJEP. (Akar)

Cnestis ramiflora Griff. (*Connaraceae*).

PEREPAT BUKIT.

Cupania Lessertiana Camb. (*Sapindaceae*). A tree.

PEROPONG. (Malacca) Also BERUBONG.

Adina rubescens Hemsl. (*Rubiaceae*).

PERUT GAGAK. (Akar) Also PERUT KECHAU.

Byttneria Maingayi Mast. (*Sterculiaceae*). A large climber. The first name means Crow's intestine.

PERUT KERBAU. PERUT KIJANG.

Erycibe Princei Hook. fil. (*Convolvulaceae*). Literally Buffalo intestine or Muntjac's intestine.

PERUT TEMBU. (Akar)

Gnetum neglectum Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

PERUT TIKUS. (Rumput)

Scirpus supinus L. (*Cyperaceae*). A slender sedge common in rice fields. Lit. Mouse intestine grass.

PERUTAK.

Myrmecordia echinata Gaud. (*Rubiaceae*). One of the ant-plants. Favre is the authority for this.

PETAI.

Parkia biglandulosa W. & A. (*Leguminosae*). A tree, the pods of which are eaten by Malays.

PETAI BELALANG.

Pithecolobium microcarpum Benth. and *P. angulatum* Benth. (*Leguminosae*). Trees with red curled pods.

PETAI LAUT.

Desmodium umbellatum Dec. (*Leguminosae*).

PETALING.

Ochanostachys amentacea Mast. (*Olucineae*). One of the best timbers, a fair sized tree.

PETALING AYER.

Pachynocarpus Wallichii King. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

PETALING TANDOK.

Aporosa Praineana King. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub or small tree.

PETALING TUGO.

Antidesma cuspidatum Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

PETUTU.

Hibiscus floccosus Mast. (*Malvaceae*). A fair sized tree with yellow flowers, with a purple eye, the bast used for string.

PETOLA MANIS.

The loopfar. *Suffia oegyptiaca* L. (*Cucurbitaceae*).

PIALU. (Malacca)

Orophea setosa King. (*Anonaceae*), *Cinnamomum mollissimum* Bl. (*Laurineae*) in Johore.

PIALU. (Akar)

Zizyphus calophyllum Wall. (*Rhamnaceae*).

PIANGO.

Clerodendron nutans. Wall. (*Verbenaceae*).

PIANGO HUTAN. (Akar). (Pahang)

Ficus consociata Bl. (*Urticaceae*).

PIANGO JANTAN.

Pellacalyx Saccardianus Oliv. (*Rhizophoreae*). Also. *Myristica Ridleyana* King. (*Myristicaceae*).

PINA-PINA.

Plukenetia corniculata sm. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

PINANG.

The betel-nut. *Areca catechu* L. (*Palmae*).

PINANG BAIK. (Penang)

Vatica Curtisii King. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

PINANG BORENG,

Pinanga malayana Scheff. (*Palmae*).

PINANG BORENG PADI.

P. disticha Blume.

PINANG LUMBAH.

Peliosanthes albida Hook. fil. and other species (*Ophiopogoneae*). Herbs with broad green leaves like those of a young betel nut (*Pinang Curculigo* or LUMBAH).

PINANG. (Rumput)

Mariscus umbellatus C. B. C. (*Cyperaceae*).

PINANG RAJAH.

The red-stemmed palm. *Cyrtostachys lacca* Scheff. (*Palmae*).

PINANG UMU.

Nenga Wendlandiana Scheff. (*Palmae*). A palm with purplish leaf sheaths.

PINANG LEGONG. (Pahang)

Pinanga disticha (*Palmeae*).

PINANG DAMPONG.

Pinanga malaiana Scheff. (*Palmae*).

PINANG KAKI PELANDOK.

Pinanga polymorpha Becc. (*Palmae*).

PIPIT. (Rumput)

Andropogon intermedius Br. (*Gramineae*). "Sparrow grass."

PISANG.

The banana. *Musa sapientum* L. (*Scitamineae*). There is a

very large number of cultivated kinds which have all distinct names. Guppy in "Polynesian Plant Names" gives Saing as the Philippine name, and Soanga as Fiji; words possibly connected with Pisang.

The different rows of bananas on the bunch have different names. The first row nearest the stalk is called Tadah Ambun (lit the Dew-tray) as it is supposed to catch the dew; the second is Tengkok; the terminal one Chichit.

PISANG KAROK.

The wild plantain. *Musa malaccensis* Ridl. (*Scitamineae*). The commonest wild species. It is probably the origin of some of our cultivated bananas.

PISANG K'LING.

A name applied to *Vanda gigantea* Lindl. (*Orchideae*) in Lankawi.

PISANG SEBIAK.

Canna edulis; *C. indica* L. (*Scitamineae*). Sebiak means a bead. The name refers to the seeds of the canna.

PISANG-PISANG.

Any wild anonaceous plants especially climbing ones e. g. *Uraria purpurea* Bl. The bunches of fruit are supposed to suggest those of a plantain. Contraction forms of the word are PEPISANG and MUPISANG, or MUMPISANG.

PISANG-PISANG BESAR.

Popowia foetida Maingay. (*Anonaceae*).

PISANG-PISANG BUKIT. Also PISANG-PISANG KECHIL and PAYA.

Phaeanthus nutans Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). A shrub with green flowers.

PISANG-PISANG BUKIT. (Akar)

Melodorum prismaticum Hook. fil.

PISANG-PISANG BULDO. (Akar)

Melodorum latifolium Hook. fil.

PISANG-PISANG BULUH. (Akar)

Phytocrene palmata Wall. (*Olacineae*). A climber with the fruits forming a large globose head.

PISANG-PISANG BUKU.

Unona discolor Vahl. (*Anonaceae*).

PISANG-PISANG JANTAN. And PISANG-PISANG KUNING.

Uvaria purpurea Bl. (*Anonaceae*). A half climbing shrub with showy red flowers.

PISANG-PISANG HITAM.

Uvaria dulcis Dunal. (*Anonaceae*).

PISANG-PISANG PADI. PISANG-PISANG PIPIT.

Unona dumosa Roxb. (*Anonaceae*).

PISANG-PISANG TANDOK.

Uvaria purpurea Bl. (*Anonaceae*).

PONG-PONG. (Selangor)

Cerbera lactaria Ham. (*Apocynaceae*). A big shrub with large white flowers.

POUH.

Sonerila moluccana Jack. (*Melastomaceae*). Jack is the authority for this.

PONTIANAK. (Akar)

Quisqualis indica L. (*Combretaceae*).

PRIOK KRA.

Any species of *Nepenthes* (*Nepenthaceae*). Lit. "Ape's cup." The pitcher plants.

PRIOK HANTU.

Myrsinecodia echinata Gaud. (*Rubiaceae*). Lit. "Ghost's cup."

PRUSAT.

Mitrephora macrophylla Oliver. (*Anonaceae*). A tree.

PUA.

A name applied to many wild gingers (*Scitamineae*). Filet gives the word POEAS.

PUA. (Akar)

Millettia eriantha Benth. (*Leguminosae*).

PUA BUKIT.

Homalomena velutina Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*).

PUA HITAM.

Stenochasma convolutum Griff. (*Scitamineae*).

PUA PUTIH.

Alpinia involucrata Griff. (*Scitamineae*).

PUA ACORAGING. (Johor)

Uvaria crinita Desv. (*Leguminosae*). A small shrubby plant with a dense spike of violet flowers.

PUA MUNKANG.

Alpinia Rafflesiana Wall. (*Scitamineae*).

PUCHOT KUNIAN.

Marlea ebenacea C. B. Clarke (*Cornaceae*). A big tree.

PUDAK.

Pandanus inermis according to Favre. Filet gives it as Malay and Sundanese for *P. moschatus* Rumph.

PUDIH. (Malacca)

Calophyllum inophyllum L. (*Guttiferae*). See BINTANGOR.

PUDING.

Codiaeum variegatum L. The garden Croton, the word mean variegated. Filet gives the word for *Graptophyllum hortense* Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A common cultivated plant with variegated leaves.

Also *Clerodendron disparifolium* (*Verbenaceae*).

PUDING HUTAN.

Tabernaemontana malaccensis Griff. (*Apocynaceae*).

PUDIN RIMBAH. (Akar)

Ampelocissus cinnamomea (*Ampelideae*).

PUKAN. (Akar). (Sungei Ujong)

Jasminum bifarium Wall. (*Olaceae*).

PUJONG MALAM. See BUJANG SAMALAM.

Jussiaea suffruticosa L. (*Onagraceae*).

PUKI ANJING.

Cynometra cauliflora L. (*Leguminosae*)

PULAI.

Alstonia scholaris Br. (*Apocynaceae*). A large tree.

PULAI PIPIT.

Elaeocarpus stipularis Bl. (*Tiliaceae*).

PULAMPAS BUDAK.

Apostasia nuda Br. (*Apostasiaceae*). A herb with narrow leaves and small white flowers.

PULANGGA PAYA.

Aporosa ficifolia Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

PULASARI.

Axlyia lucida Wall. (*Apocynaceae*). A drug used in medicine.

PULAS HANTU. Also PELUK HANTU.

Petunga venulosa Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

PULASAN.

Nephelium mutabile Bl. (*Sapindaceae*). A well-known fruit.

PULASAN HUTAN. (Bunga). (Selangor)

Anthocephalus Cadanba Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A tree. The flower heads are globular and suggest the form of the PULASAN.

PULAU HANTU. (Akar). (Malacca)

Connarus ferrugineus Jack. (*Connaraceae*).

PULAU PIPI.

Macaranga populifolia Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

PULEY.

Alstonia scholaris (*Apocynaceae*). Favre gives this spelling. It is usually Pulai.

PULIS HUTAN.

Connarus ferrugineus Jack. (*Connaraceae*).

PULO BIJOH.

Ficus globosa Bl. (*Urticaceae*).

PULUT.

Soft Rice. *Oryza sativa* L. var. (*Gramineae*).

PULEH KAMBING. (Akar). Also PULEH ANGIN,

Chaillietia Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Chaillietiaceae*).

PULUT-PULUT. Contracted to PEPULUT.

Urena lobata L. (*Malvaceae*).

PULUT-PULUT POKO.

Chrysophyllum Roxburghii Don. (*Sapotaceae*) also *Mallotus penangensis* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

PULUT-PULUT BUKIT.

Mallotus Griffithianus Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

PULUT-PULUT HUTAN.

M. Porterianus Muell.

PULUT. (Rumput).

Fimbristylis asperima Vahl. (*Cyperaceae*).

PUNGGAL.

Coelostegia Griffithii Mast. (*Malvaceae*). A big tree of which the bark is used for tanning.

PULUONG.

Glycosmis sapindoides Lindl. (*Rutaceae*).

PUMATON. (Selangor).

Dracaena breviflora Ridl. (*Liliaceae*).

PUNAI MENGANTOK. (Buah). (Penang)

Gelonium multiflorum. A Juss. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

PUNUBAL. (Akar)

Vanilla Griffithii Rehb. fil. (*Orchideae*). The wild Vanilla.

PUPOL.

Connaropsis sp. A tree, the fruit of which is eaten.

PUPULAT HUTAN.

Cephaelis Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

PURUJOL. (Sungei Ujong)

Tabernaemontana malaccensis. Cf. PERACHIT.

PURUAN HITAM.

Antidesma alatum Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

PURŪN BATU. (Rumput)

Fimbristylis diphylla Vahl. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge.

PURUT PELANDOK.

Payena costata King. (*Sapotaceae*).

PUSAT BUDAK. (Akar)

Heptapleurum venulosum Seem. (*Araliaceae*).

PUTAT DARAT.

Barringtonia macrostachya Wall. (*Myrtaceae*).

PUTAT GAJAH.

Barringtonia pterocarpa Kurz. (*Myrtaceae*).

PUTAT PADI.

Barringtonia racemosa Thw. (*Myrtaceae*).

PUTAT BUKIT.

Barringtonia sp.

PUTAT PAYA. PUTAT TEPI.

Helicia robusta Wall. (*Proteaceae*).

PUTAT. (Akar)

Gnetum funiculare Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

PUTRI. (Bunga)

Grammatophyllum scriptum according to Favre. *G. speciosum* is probably intended.

PUTRI (DAUN).

Mussoenda frondosa Vahl. According to Favre.

RABANU.

Smilax megacarpa A. De C. (*Liliaceae*). See also BANO, a name applied to several kinds of *Smilax*.

RABU KUMBANG.

Clerodentron fragrans Vent. (*Verbenaceae*). Also *Alchornea rugosa* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

RAGIN.

Vernonia sp. (*Compositae*).

RAJA SARI. (Rumput)

Dendrobium conostaliæ Rehb. fil. (*Orchideae*). A slender terrestrial orchid, common in wet spots.

RAJANA.

Alstonia spathulata Bl. (*Apocynaceae*). A tree with small spathulate leaves common in wet jungle.

RAMBAHAN BUKIT.

Alchornea villosa Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Also *Cryptocarya Griffithiana* Wight. (*Laurineae*).

RAMBAI. RAMBEH.

Baccaurea motleyana Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A common fruit tree.

RAMBAI PONTIANAK.

Galearia affinis Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

RAMBAI BUKIT.

Baccaurea brevipes Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

RAMBAI AYAM.

Baccaurea Wallichii (*Euphorbiaceae*). Also *Ryparia fasciculata* King. (*Bixineae*). Also *Anisophyllea disticha*.

RAMBAI HUTAN.

Baccaurea bracteata Muell. *B. brevipes* Hook. fil. *B. parviflora* Muell, and other species. Also *Ostodes macrophylla* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

RAMBAI CHUCHUT. (Malacca)

Aporosa aurea Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

RAMBAI DAUN.

Galearia phlebocarpa Br. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

RAMBEH DAUN. (Akar)

Aeschynanthus radicans Jack. (*Cyrtandraceae*). An epiphytic climber with tubular scarlet flowers, the hanging stems with their round leaves suggest the hanging spikes of Rambah fruits (*Baccaurea motleyana* Hook. fil.).

RAMBEH DAUN.

Shorea acuminata Dyer. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

RAMBUT CHAMBAI. (Akar)

Cynanchum sp. (*Asclepiadeae*). A monstrosity of some species of this genus, with abortive flowers.

RAMBUTAN.

Nephelium lappaceum L. (*Sapindaceae*). The well known fruit tree.

RAMBUTAN PASSEH.

Nephelium costatum Hiern. (*Sapindaceae*) (Maingay's list)

RAMBUTAN PACHAT.

Xerospermum noronhianum Bl. (*Sapindaceae*). Pachat is a

jungle leech. A wild Rambutan, with yellow eatable fruit.

RAMBUTAN HUTAN.

Erioglossum edule Bl. (*Sapindaceae*). This common tree is more often called MERTAJAM.

RAMI-RAMI. Also RAMIN.

Boehmeria nivea Hook. (*Urticaceae*). The Rhea or China grass, a well known fibre plant.

RAMI BETINA.

Macaranga Lowii King. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree.

RAMI HUTAN.

Ficus chartacea Wall. (*Urticaceae*). The bark of which is used as string. Also. *Commersonia echinata* Bl. (*Tiliaceae*).

RAMI HUTAN. RAMI BUKIT.

Alchornea villosa Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A large common shrub, from which a fibre is obtained.

RAMUNGGAI.

Moringa pterygosperma L. (*Moringaceae*). The "Horse radish tree."

RANANG.

Glochidion bruneum Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A big shrub or small tree.

RANGAN.

Cryptocarya caesia (*Laurineae*). A big tree.

RANG-RANG.

Crotalaria striata De C. (*Leguminosae*). A common yellow flowered herb.

RANG-RANG (Kachang).

Canaralia obtusifolia De C. (*Leguminosae*). The large pink-flowered sea-shore bean.

RANEK DAUN.

Eurya acuminata De C. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). A small tree common in secondary jungle.

RAPAT BUKIT.

Melanochyta angustifolia Hook. fil. (*Anacardiaceae*). (Main-gay's list).

RAU.

Canarium lacum A. W. Benn. (*Burseraceae*). A fair-sized tree.

RASOW.

Pandanus Russow Miq. (*Pandanaceae*). This screw-pine forms dense lofty thickets along the banks of tidal rivers forming a most conspicuous part of the scenery.

RAYA. (Bunga).

The cultivated Hibiscus or shoe-flower, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L. (*Malvaceae*).

REJANG.

Acronychia laurifolia Bl. (*Rutaceae*). A small tree with little dark green aromatic fruits.

REJANG. (Malacca)

Alstonia scholaris Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*) More commonly called PULAI which see.

REMPENANG. (Akar). (Selangor)

Cyclea arnotti Miers. (*Menispermaceae*).

RENGAS.

Melanorrhoea Curtisii Oliv. *M. Wallichii* Hook. fil. Also. *Gluta Rengas* Miq. (*Anacardiaceae*). The "Mahogany" of the Straits. All of these have a fine red timber but are impregnated with a very poisonous black varnish.

RENGAS MANAU.

Melanorhea Wallichii Hook. fil. (*Anacardiaceae*).

RENGAS DAUN BESAR.

Myristica Hookeriana Wall. (*Myristicaceae*). A very large leaved wild nutmeg.

RENGUT.

Epipremnum giganteum Schott. (*Aroideae*). A large creeping Aroid, with huge leathery leaves. It is one of the herbs used in making the poison for darts, by the Sakais.

RENKONG. (Penang)

Anisoptera Curtisii King. (*Dipterocarpeae*). A fine large timber tree.

RESAK

A name applied to a variety of trees producing similar timber including *Shorea barbata* Brandis, *Dipterocarpeae* *Castanopsis nephelioides* (*Capuliferae*).

RESAK PICHA. (Penang)

Macaranga Lowii Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

RESAM.

Gleichenia linearis (*Filices*). A common fern.

RESTONG. (Poko)

Tabernaemontana malaccensis Hook. fil. and. *T. corymbosa* Roxb. (*Apocynaceae*). The word signifies venereal disease, for which the plant is a native remedy.

RIDAN.

Nephelium Mainyayi Hiern. (*Sapindaceae*). A tree with rather sour fruits resembling those of a rambutan but almost perfectly smooth and bright red.

RIUNG. (Prov. Wellesley)

Anthistiria gigantea Cav. (*Gramineae*). A very tall showy grass forming dense tufts of leaves and throwing up stems about eight feet tall.

RIANG-RIANG.

Archytea VahlII Chois. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). The name Riang-Riang is applied to the Cicada.

RIBU-RIBU.

Lygodium scandens (*Filices*).

RIBU-RIBU GAJAH.

L. pinnatifidum (*Filices*). Two common climbing ferns.

RINGEI JERENANG.

Mitrephora reticulata Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). A tree.

RINGGIN. (Rumput)

Carex cryptostachys Hance. (*Cyperaceae*).

RIO. (Johore)

Timonius Jambosella (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree or large shrub with yellow flowers common in secondary jungle.

RONGGA.

Dysoxylon sp.

RONGGA JANTAN.

Sterculia parviflora Roxb. (*Sterculiaceae*). A large tree with showy pink pods.

ROSOK.

Glochidion superbum Baill. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A common tree in secondary jungle.

ROTA. (Johore)

Canarium sp. (*Burseraceae*).

ROTAN.

A rattan or climbing palm. Generally applied to the plants belonging to the genera *Calamus* and *Daemonorops*. There are a large number of different kinds and still more names, and owing the incompleteness of the descriptions of many species, it is not easy to identify the Malay names. Besides there are a number of trade names applied to the rattans as brought into the market, which apply to the form of the rattan rather than to the kind.

Griffith (*Palms of British India*) describes and figures a number obtained in Malacca; to these he gives in many cases Malay names, but I cannot find that these names are now at least applied to the species he describes even in Malacca.

ROTAN BAKAU

Daemonorops propinquus Becc. A rattan which is often to be seen on edges of mangrove swamps.

ROTAN BATU.

Calamus insignis Griff. (*Palmae*).

ROTAN BINNI. Also ROTAN TIKUS.

Flagellaria indica L. (*Flagellariaceae*). Lit. the Wife's Rattan or the Mouse-Rattan. A common climber, the leaves of which have prehensile tips. It grows on the edges of mangrove swamps. Baskets are made of the stems.

ROTAN BUAH.

Daemonorops Hystrix (*Palmae*). More commonly called

ROTAN SABUT which see. It produces very large sprays of fruit whence the name.

ROTAN CHICHE.

Daemonorops oblongus Mart. (*Palmae*).

ROTAN CHUCHUR. Also ATAP CHUCHUR.

Calamus castaneus Griffith. (*Palmae*). This rattan does not produce climbing stems, so the Malays usually call it simply Atap Chuchur. It forms large dense thorny tufts the leaves are used for thatching and making Ataps.

ROTAN CHUCHUR MINYAK.

Daemonorops calicarpus Griffith.

ROTAN DAHAN.

Plectocomia Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Palmae*). A gigantic rattan common every where. The stems are used for making baskets, chiefly used in tin mining and for legs of long chairs. They also produce much water when cut, and thus are classed among the water vines by the Malays.

ROTAN GAJAH.

Myrialepis Scortechinii Hook. fil. Also ROTAN KERTONG, which see.

ROTAN GETAH. ROTAN HUDANG.

Calamus didymophyllus Becc. (*Palmae*). One of the species in which the skin of the fruit produces a red coloring matter known as Dragon's blood. The stem is full of a white latex whence its name Rotan Getah. The shoots are eaten by Malays.

ROTAN GUNONG.

Calamus exilis Griff. according to Griffith. "Mountain-rattan."

ROTAN JERENANG.

Daemonorops Draco L. (*Palmae*). The true Dragon's blood rattan. It is very doubtful whether this plant occurs in the Peninsula. Griffith's plant described under the name of ROTANG JERNANG from Malacca has been separated under the name of *D. propinquus* by Beccari.

ROTAN KERAL.

Daemonorops geniculatus Mart. (*Palmae*).

Also called ROTAN KAMANTING, ROTAN CHIN-CHIN, ROTAN GULANG and ROTAN TUNGUL.

ROTAN KERTONG.

Myrialepis scortechinii Hook. fil. (*Palmae*). A curious rattan of large size, resembling *Plectocomia*, but the fruits are round and green, covered with minute scales like shagreen.

ROTAN KIPAS

Ceratolobus kingianus Becc. (*Palmae*). A very long Rotan with fan-shaped leaflets.

ROTAN KUMBONG.

Calamus ornatus Griff. (*Palmae*).

ROTAN LILIN.

Calamus javensis Bl. (*Palmae*). A very slender rattan with a few broad leaflets on each leaf. It is considered one of the most valuable kinds.

See also ROTAN SINDEK, ROTAN TUNGUL.

ROTAN MACHAP.

Doemonorops longipes. Also ROTAN SEPAIL, ROTAN CHO-CHOR.

ROTAN MANANA.

Calamus conirostris Becc. (*Palmae*). A very beautiful rattan the leaflets close set together, deep green above and white beneath. The fruit is prolonged into a beak and black.

ROTAN MUSANG.

Freycinetia angustifolia Bl. (*Pandaneae*). A climbing screw pine, common in woods.

ROTAN SABUT.

Daemonorops hystrix. An exceedingly thorny rattan, one of the commonest species.

ROTAN SEGA BADAK.

Calamus ornatus Griff. (*Palmae*).

ROTAN SEMAMBU.

Calamus scipionum Lour. The Malacca cane. The name is

also applied to *Doemonorops grandis*.

ROTAN SEMUT.

Korthalsia scaphigera Mart. (*Palmæ*). A slender climbing ratan, with an enlarged ligule in which ants make their nests, whence its native name.

ROTAN SINDEK. (Perak)

Calamus javensis Bl. (*Palmae*). See also ROTAN TUNGUL and ROTAN LILIN.

RU. RU LAUT. Also ARU.

Casuarina equisetifolia Forst. (*Casuarinae*). A common tree often planted and wild along the sea coasts.

RU BUKIT.

Dacrydium elatum Wall. (*Coniferae*). From the resemblance of the plant to the *Casuarina*. It is a Cypress-like plant growing on the hills at two thousand feet altitude and upwards.

RUAI GAJAH.

Goniocaryum longeracemosum King. (*Olacinae*). A large shrub.

RUAS-RUAS.

Gelonium bifarium Roxb. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A tree.

RUAS-RUAS JANTAN.

Daphniphyllum laurinum Baill. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A big shrub.

RUDOMO.

Erodia Roxburghiana Benth. (*Rutaceae*). More often called PAUH-PAUH which see.

RUHAM.

Flacourtia cataphracta Roxb. and other species (*Bixineae*). Trees usually armed at the base with strong thorns. They produce an excellent little fruit, dark-red in color as big as a cherry, with a taste of a goosberry.

RUHAM HUTAM.

Scolopia rhinantha Clos. (Bixineae). A shrub resembling the true Rukam (*Flacourtia*) to which indeed it is closely allied.

ROKU GAJAH. (Sungei Ujong)

Vernonia chinensis Less. (*Compositae*). A common village weed.

ROKU HUTAN. (Penang)

Adenosma capitatum Benth. (*Labiatae*).

ROKU-ROKU.

Basil. *Ocimum basilicum* L. and *O. album* (*Labiatae*). A kind of mint-herb much used in medicine.

ROKU JANTAN.

Hemigraphis confinis Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A low herb which vaguely suggests the ROKU-ROKU. (Basil)

RULANG HUTAN.

Torenia peduncularis Benth. (*Scrophularineae*). A small herb with blue flowers which grows in damp fields.

RULUS.

Sapum baccatum L. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A tree.

RUMAH LANGSUIR.

Thamnopteris nidus avis (*Filices*). The birds-nest fern. See PAKU LANGSUIR.

RUMANG PANAS.

Breynia coronata Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Also HUAN PANAS which see.

RUMBIA. Also REMBIA

Sagus laevis Roxb. (*Palmae*) This is a common name for the Sago-palm in many parts, but in others it is commonly called *Sagu*.

RUMININIYA. Also RUMIA.

Bouea microphylla Griff. (*Anacardiaceae*). A common fruit tree bearing small yellow very acid mangos.

RUMPEL.

Laportea crenulata Forst. (*Urticaceae*). The tree-nettle, the leaves of which usually sting violently. It is one of the ingredients in the Sakais dart poison.

RUMPO-RUMPO.

Fagraea racemosa Jack. (*Loganiaceae*). A large shrub more rarely a tree.

RUMPUT.

Herb especially grass. The different plants called Rumpuť are to be found under their specific names.

RUNDA. (Province Wellesley).

Gardenia carinata Thw. (*Rubiaceae*). A very fine tree gardenia with fine orange flowers.

RUPAH.

Daphniphyllum laurinum Baill. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

RUSA-BABI. (Johore)

Rhodamnia trinervia Bl. (*Myrtaceae*). A common tree in the low-country.

RUSA-RUSA. (Akar)

Agelaea vestita Hook. fil. (*Connaraceae*). A large jungle climber with small velvety wrinkled scarlet pods.

RUSEH.

Polyalthia Beccarii King. (*Anonaceae*). A small tree with orange flowers in tufts on the stem.

SĀBA.

Cycas Rumphii Miq. (*Cycadeae*). Favre is the authority for this.

SABALAT. (Malacca)

Aralidium pinnatifidum Miq. (*Araliaceae*).

SABASAH. Also SEBASAH.

A name applied to several small trees or shrubs, chiefly of the order *Euphorbiaceae* such as *Glochidion desmocarpon* Hook. fil. Also *Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea* Gaertn. (*Rubiaceae*). A seashore shrub.

SABASAH BATU.

Cleistanthus nitidus Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree.

SABASAH HITAM. SABASAH MINYAK. SABASAH NIPIS KULIT.

Aporosa aurea Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SABASAH JANTAN.

Aporosa sicifolia Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SABERNAS. (Akar)

Dischidia albidia Griff. (*Asclipiadeae*). A small creeping epiphyte with succulent leaves and very small white flowers.

SABIAK. Also SEBIAK.

Tacca cristata Jack. (*Taccaceae*). A herb common in jungles with large broad leaves, and curious purple flowers, with large purple and white bracts.

SABIAK. (Akar)

Gynura sarmentosa De C. (*Compositae*). A climber with yellow flowers and a purple involucre.

SABIAK GAJAH.

Cephaelis Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

SABUEH BATU.

Limnophia villosa Benth. (*Scrophularineae*). A little blue flowered herb.

SABUREH PAYA. (Akar)

Gnetum funiculare Bl. (*Gnetaceae*). A strong climber.

SABUREH PUTIH. (Akar) (Malacca)

Psychotria sp. (*Rubiaceae*).

SABURU.

Sterculia rubiginosa Vent. (*Sterculiaceae*). A small tree, with pink flowers, and scarlet capsules with black seeds.

SABURŪS. (Akar) See also SABUREH.

Gnetum funiculare Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

SABURUTEH.

Ficus pisifera Wall. (*Urticaceae*).

SABUSUH. (Akar)

Coptosapelta flavescens Korth. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with white flowers.

SABUSUH BETINA.

Canthium glabrum Bl. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub or small tree.

SABUSUK. (Rumput)

Clitoria cajanifolia Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A small shrub with large pale violet or white flowers, common in open

country. Probably introduced from South America.

SABUT. (Akar)

Hedyotis capitellata Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). A climbing herb with tufts of white flowers.

SABUT-SABUT.

Grewia globulifera Hook. fil. (*Tiliaceae*). A small tree.

SACHERIT HITAM. (Akar) (Malacca)

Gnetum neglectum Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

SADAPU.

Chisocheton sp. (*Meliaceae*).

SADA TURI.

Sida carpinifolia L. (*Malvaceae*). A small shrub with buff flowers common in waste ground.

SADAWI. (Akar)

Smilax calophylla Wall. (*Liliaceae*).

SADINGIN. (Malacca)

Bryophyllum calycinum Salisb. (*Crassulaceae*). A common succulent herb on seacoasts, often cultivated as a curiosity, on account of the ease with which it grows from portions of leaves.

SAGA.

Adenanthera pavonina L. (*Leguminosae*). A well-known tree with small scarlet seeds.

SAGA BETINA.

Abrus precatorius L. (*Leguminosae*). The Crab's-eye plant, or Weather-plant. A small climbing herb with round scarlet and black seeds.

SAGA PAYA.

Dalbergia Junghuhnii Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A climber with greenish white flowers.

SAGA GAJAH.

Pithecolobium fasciculatum Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A large tree with twisted red pods and black seeds.

SAGA KAYU.

Micromelum pubescens Oliv. (*Rutaceae*).

SAGA MOLEH. (Akar)

Lettsomia rubicunda Clarke. (*Convolvulaceae*).

SAGADING.

Gironniera parrifolia Planch. (*Urticaceae*).

SAGU.

Metroxylon sagus Rottb. and *M. Rumphii* Mart. The sago palms. But the word is more often applied to the flower, the trees being more usually called REMBIA.

SAGUT.

Aglaonema angustifolium N. E. Br. (*Aroideae*). A common herb with narrow deep green leaves.

SĀJĀ. (Akar)

Abrus precatorius L. (*Leguminosae*). This word is perhaps a variant of SAGA, which see.

SAJUR WAH.

Gomothalamus macrophyllus Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). A small tree.

SAKARIOT. (Akar)

Vitis macrostachys Miq. (*Ampelideae*). A vine with long hanging spikes of green flowers.

SAKAI.

Dracontomelum mangiferum Bl. (*Anacardiaceae*). A tree with large plum-like fruits.

SAKACHA LIMA.

Clerodendron deflexum Wall. (*Verbenaceae*).

SAKARITO. (Akar) (Pahang)

Embelia coriacea Var. (*Myrsinaceae*). A climber with small white flowers.

SAKAT.

A name applied to many epiphytes especially Aroids and ferns.

SAKAT BAWANG. Also SAKAT UBAT KAPIALU.

Acriopsis javanica Reinw. (*Orchideae*). A small epiphytic orchid, with pink flowers. Lit. Onion-orchid, from the

shape of its pseud bulbs, and Head-ache orchid, the decoction of it being used for fever.

SAKAT BILIMBI.

Thecostele maculosa Ridl. (*Orchideae*). A little orchid often to be found on Bilimbing trees (Bilimbi).

SAKAT. (Bunga)

Agrostophyllum glumuceum Hook. fil. (*Orchideae*). An epiphytic orchid with small white flowers in heads.

SAKAT GAJAH.

Anadendrum medium Schott. (*Aroideae*). A climbing epiphytic aroid.

SAKAT RIBU-RIBU.

Drymoglossum piloselloides (Filices). A common fern creeping on trees.

SAKAT KALUMBAL.

Dendrobium pumilum Roxb. (*Orchideae*). A small orchid common on trees.

SAKAT LIDAH BUAYA. (Malacca)

Oberonia anceps Lindl. (*Orchideae*). A small epiphytic orchid.

SAKAT TULONG ULAR.

Coelogyne Rochussenii De Vr. (*Orchideae*). An epiphytic orchid with long hanging racemes of flowers.

SAKAT ULAR.

Sarcanthus secundus Griff. (*Orchideae*).

SAKATI LIMAH. (Pahang)

Aganosma marginata Don. (*Apocynaceae*). A climber with white flowers.

SAKELAT.

Sterculia rubiginosa Vent. (*Sterculiaceae*). A tree with scarlet fruits. SAKELAT is said to be a modification of the English *scarlet*.

SAKELAT. (Akar) Also AKAR MERAH.

Connarus ferrugineus Jack. (*Connaraceae*). A climber with red fruits and shoots.

SAKELLET. (Pahang)

Antidesma leucocladon Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub or small tree.

SAKIJANG. (Akar)

Erycibe malaccensis Clarke and *E. Princei* Wall. (*Convolvulaceae*). Common climbers with small white flowers.

SAKIR DAMAK. (Johore)

Sarcocephalus subditus Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

SAKIT HUDANG. (Malacca)

Iconanthes reticulata Jack. (*Lineae*). A tree often called also PAGAR ANAK.

SAKULAN. (Johore)

Oethocharis borneensis Miq. (*Melastomaceae*). A sea-shore shrub with pink flowers.

SALAH NAMA.

A name often given by Malays to plants of which the proper name is obscene. Such as *Decaspermum paniculatum* Kurz. "Kelintek Nyamok."

SALAH LAKU.

Vitis quadrangularis Wall. (*Ampelideae*). Favre is the authority for this.

SALAK.

Zalacca edulis Bl. (*Palmae*). Also called *Salak kumbar* according to Griffith. A stemless thorny palm, the brown scaly fruits of which are eaten by natives.

SALAK BETUL.

Zalacca affinis Griff. (*Palmae*).

SALAK RUNGUM.

Z. macrostachya Griff. (*Palmae*). Griffith (Palms of British India) is the authority for these names. The first is, I think, doubtfully identified, as the real Salak is *Z. edulis*.

SALAM.

Eugenia cymosa Lam. (*Myrtaceae*). Favre is the authority for this.

SALAMANI.

Blainvillea rhomboidea Dec. (*Compositae*). A common little

- weed with white flowers.
- SALAN HUTAN. (Akar)
Marumia verrucosa (Melastomaceae).
- SALEMBAT.
Eugenia conglomerata Duthie. (Myrtaceae). A large tree.
- SALEMPAR. (Akar)
Antrophyum reticulatum (Filices). A fern with broad entire fronds, found on rocks.
- SALIMPAT.
Piptospatha Ridleyi Hook. fil. (Aroideae). A small aroid with the leaves either green with yellowish spots or plain. It grows on rocks in Johore.
- SĀLIMPAT AYER.
Aglaonema minus Hook. fil. (Aroideae). A small aroid common in wet jungles.
- SALUNTAS ORANG TINGGI.
Ardisia villosa Roxb. (Myrsineae). A small shrubby plant with pink flowers.
- SAMAK.
 A name given to a variety of trees the bark of which is used for tanning.
- SAMAK BUKIT.
Eugenia papillosa Duthie. (Myrtaceae).
- SAMAK DARAT.
Eugenia pyrifolia Wall. (Myrtaceae).
- SAMAK JANTAN.
Pyrenaria acuminata Planch. (Ternstroemiaceae).
- SAMAM PAYA.
Eugenia inophylla Roxb. (Myrtaceae).
- SAMAK PULUT.
Eugenia subdecussata Wall. (Myrtaceae).
- SAMAK SERAI.
Glochidion nanogynum Hook. fil. (Euphorbiaceae).

SAMAK TEBRAU. Also SAMAK UBAR.

Eugenia lepidocarpa Wall. (*Myrtaceae*). The most commonly used of the Samaks.

SAMALU. (Singapore)

Mimosa pudica L. (*Leguminosae*). The sensitive plant.

SAMARUM.

Payena Leerii Oliv. (*Sapotaceae*). A large timber tree,

SAMBARAN ANGIN.

Psychotria sp. (*Rubiaceae*).

SAMBAN.

Eleusine coracana L. (*Gramineae*). A grass the grain of which is used though rarely as food.

SAMBOKO.

Myrmecodia echinata Gaud. (*Rubiaceae*). One of the Ant's nest plants. An epiphyte with a large tuberous stem covered with thorns.

SAMBON PAYA.

Chloranthus officinalis Bl. (*Chloranthaceae*). A herb with white flowers and fruits used in native medicine.

SAMBU BADAQ.

Ophiorrhiza sp. (*Rubiaceae*). A small herb.

SAMBUKAN. (Singapore)

Tylophora asthmatica Wight. (*Asclepiadeae*). A climbing plant with small yellowish flower.

SAMPAT. (Akar)

Willughbeia firma Bl. (*Apocynaceae*). One of the rubber vines (Getah Grip).

SAMPO PAYA. (Akar)

Aspidopterys concava Juss. (*Malpighiaceae*).

SAMPU CHACHING.

Bonuaia veronicaefolia Spr. (*Scrophulariaceae*). A little creeping herb with pale blue flowers.

SAMPU KELADA. (Akar)

Hedyotis capitellata Wall. (*Rubiaceae*).

SAMPU PUCHUT. (Malacca)

Hedyotis congesta Br. (Rubiaceae). A tall herb growing in the jungle, used in native medicine.

SAMPU TIKUS.

Ixora grandifolia Zoll. (Rubiaceae).

SAMUBUT.

Thottea grandiflora Rottb. (Aristolochiaceae).

SĀNA. Also SĒNĀ. And ANGSA.

Pterocarpus indicus L. (Leguminosae).

SANALU API. See BENDALU.

Loranthus pentandrus L. (Loranthaceae).

SANDANG. (Rumput).

Fimbristylis globulosa Benth. (Cyperaceae).

SANDANG PADI. (Akar)

Conocephalus subtrinervius Miq. (Urticaceae).

SANDĒRAP. (Akar)

Connarus ferrugineus Jack. (Connaraceae).

SANGGOL LUTONG.

Nephelium eriopetalum Miq. (Sapindaceae). A wild rambutan with the flowers and fruits in hanging spikes.

SANGGOL LUTONG HITAM.

Chisocheton penduliflorus Planch. (Meliaceae).

SANGKAP JANTAN.

Kibessia simplex Korth. (Melastomaceae).

SANGKAP. (Akar)

Piper sp. (Piperaceae). A wild pepper.

SANJUANG. See SENJUAN.

SANGKANG BUAYA. (Akar)

Urceola malaccensis Hook. fil. (Apocynaceae).

SANKAU MERAH.

Ixonanthes obovata Hook. fil. (Lineae).

SANGKUANG. Also CHANGKUANG.

Dracontomelum mangiferum Bl. (Anacardiaceae).

SAPADAN.

Iguanura polymorpha Becc. (*Palmae*). A small palm.

SAPAGI. (Rumput)

Vernonia cinerea Bl. (*Compositae*). A common weed with purple flower heads.

SAPEDAS.

Macaranga megalophylla Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SAPONG.

Pittosporum ferrugineum Ait. (*Pittosporaceae*).

SAPULUT. (Singapore)

Hyptis suaveolens Poit. (*Labiatae*). A strongly scented mint-like herb.

SAPARU KRAS.

Asparagus. *A. officinalis* L. (*Liliaceae*). This which means "half-hard" is a native perversion of the word *Asparagus*.

SAPUT TUNGAL. Akar

Tylophora tenuis Wall. (*Asclepiadeae*). A climber with small pink flowers.

SAPULI. Pahang

Fagraea racemosa Jack. (*Loganiaceae*).

SAPUTI.

Sindora siamensis Teysm. (*Leguminosae*).

SAPUTI SINDO.

S. Wallichii Benth. Lofty trees producing a valuable timber. They can be easily recognized by the prickly round flat pods.

SAPUTI MINYAK.

Sindora sp. A species with no prickles on the pods. It produces an oil.

SARAH JANTAN. (Buah) (Penang)

Kunstleria Kingii Prain. (*Leguminosae*). A lofty climber.

SARANG PIPIT. (Rumput)

Anthistiria arguens (*Gramineae*). A rough grass common on road-sides. Literally Sparrow's nest grass.

SARANG PUNAI. (Akar)

Chaetelia deflexifolia Turcz. (*Chaeteliaceae*). Lit. Pigeon's nests. A climbing shrub.

SARANG BUAYA. (Rumput)

Panicum nodosum (*Gramineae*). "Crocodile grass."

SARANG TUPAI.

Ancilema nudiflorum Br. (*Commelinaceae*). Literally "Squirrel's nest." A common little herb with pink flowers.

SARANGAN.

A variant of BERANGAN according to Favre.

SARANI. (Rumput)

Lycopodium cernuum (*Lycopodiaceae*). The common clubmoss.

SAROJA. See SEROJA.

Nelumbium speciosum Willd. (*Nymphaeaceae*). The lotus.

SARAPAPAT. (Akar)

Streptocaulon Wallichii W. and A. (*Asclepiadeae*). A very milky climber.

SARAPAT. (Akar)

Iloja diversifolia Bl. (*Apocynaceae*). A pink wax-flower.

SARAPAT JANTAN. (Akar)

Gnetum neglectum Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

SARAPOK.

Norrisia malaccensis Oliv. (*Loganiaceae*). A tree with white flowers.

SARAPOH JANTAN.

Erodia latifolia Dec. (*Rutaceae*). A tree with large masses of small white flowers.

SARATONG. (Johore)

Tabernaemontana corymbosa Roxb. (*Apocynaceae*). A small tree with showy white flowers.

SARATONG PADI. (Johore)

Leora pendula Jack. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with bunches of pink and white flowers on long hanging stalks.

SARI BUMI.

Heliotropium indicum L. (*Boraginaceae*). The little wild helio

trope with small white flowers.

SARI BULAN. (Sungei Ujong)

Erigeron tinifolius Willd. (*Compositae*). A tall weed common in waste ground.

SARI INGANK. SARI HUTAN.

Hyptis brevipes Poit. (*Labiatae*). A weedy herb the leaves of which are eaten as a vegetable.

SARPANG. (Malacca)

Kurrimia sp. (*Rhamnaceae*).

SARUDANG BETINA.

Combretum extensum Roxb. (*Combretaceae*). A climber with green flowers.

SARUNE.

Wedelia biflora De C. (*Compositae*). A sea-shore shrub with yellow flowers. See SERENAH.

SARUNCHÉ. (Johore)

Iiptage sericea Hook. fil. (*Malpighiaceae*).

SASARAN. (Akar)

Conocephalus subtrinervus Miq. (*Urticaceae*). A small herb with violet balls of flowers.

SATAGIT.

Dianella ensifolia Red. (*Liliaceae*). A common herb in woods with blue or white flowers and berries.

SATUBAL. (Akar)

Henslowia Lobbiana A. D. C. (*Santalaceae*).

SAUH. SAWA.

Mimusops kauki L. (*Sapotaceae*). A fruit tree.

SAUH HUTAN.

Parinari Griffithianum Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*). A large tree with deep green leaves, white flowers and yellow plum-like fruits.

SAU MANILLA. SAWA MANILLA.

The Chiku or Sapoti. *Achras Sapota* L. (*Sapotaceae*). This may be a Malaicised form of Sapodilla, the West Indian name for the fruit.

SAUT. (Akar)

Modecca singaporeana Mast. (*Passifloreae*). A climbing plant with small green flowers and scarlet fruits containing black seeds in a white fleshy aril. It is said to be poisonous.

SĀWL. Also SESAWL.

Mustard. *Brassica nigra* L. (*Cruciferae*).

SAYUR.

Mustard. *Brassica nigra* L. (*Cruciferae*). Also a common word for vegetable.

SAYUR PAKIS.

Stenochloena palustris (*Filices*). A common climbing fern found in swamps the shoots of which are commonly eaten.

SEBASAH.

Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea Gaertn. (*Rubiaceae*). See SABASAH.

SEBEH

"*Canna pulchra*" according to Favre. Probably *Canna indica* L. (*Scitamineae*) the Indian shot is meant.

SEBIAK. See SABIAK.

SEBILEK.

Castanopsis hystrix Dec. (*Cupuliferae*). A wild chestnut.

SEBONG HUTAN.

Lasianthus appressus Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*). A hairy shrub with small white flowers and blue berries.

SEBUGO.

Lagerstroemia Flos-reginae Retz. (*Sythraeae*). More commonly known as BUNGOH, which see.

SEBUNGKAH. (Akar).

Vitis cinnamomea Wall. (*Ampelideae*). A wild vine.

SEBUNKAK. (Akar).

Pterisanthes heterantha Miq. (*Ampelideae*).

SEBURAS.

Polka Aclisia Hassk. (*Commelinaceae*) A herb with white

flowers and blue berries.

SEBURAT.

Variants SABURUT and SUPRUT. *Thottea grandiflora* Rotth.
(*Aristolochiaceae*).

SEBUSOK. SIBUSUK. Also BUSOK-BUSOK.

Cassia nodosa L. (*Leguminosae*). A common tree with pink flowers.

SEBUTA.

Sarcocephalus Inghuhnii Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

SEDANG.

Salacia flarescens Kurz. (*Rhamneae*). A scandent shrub.

SEDANG. (Akar)

Parameria polynenra Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*). A climbing shrub with pink flowers which produces a rubber.

SEDAPAT. (Akar)

Aspidopetrys concava Juss. (*Malpighiaceae*).

SEDOMANG. (Malacca)

Rhodamnia triuerria Bl. (*Myrtaceae*).

SEGADING JANTAN.

Exora grandifolia Zoll. (*Rubiaceae*).

SEGAN BEDAHAN.

Arthrophyllum diversifolium (*Araliaceae*). A common small tree in open country.

SEGAN JANTAN. Penang

Portulaca oleraceae L. (*Portulacaceae*). Purslane. A common weed with yellow flowers.

SEGAN PADANG.

Euphorbia thymifolia L. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small weed.

SEGAN PAYA.

Jackia ornata Wall. (*Rubiaceae*).

SEGOREH.

Mussaenda glabra Vahl. (*Rubiaceae*). *Ardisia villosa* Roxb. (*Myrsineae*).

SEGUMPA BETINA. Malacca

Alsodeia echinocarpa Korth. (*Violaceae*).

SEJANGAT. (Akar)

Spatholobus gyrocarpus Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A big climber with small purple flowers. One of the water vines.

SEJARANG.

Tabernaemontana peduncularis Wall. (*Apocynaceae*).

SEKAM BULAN.

Greenia Jackii W. and A. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with green flowers.

SEKAPU. (Akar)

Grewia umbellata Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*).

SEKOYI.

Italian millet. *Panicum italicum* L. (*Gramineae*).

SEKOET. (Akar)

Spatholobus gyrocarpus Benth. (*Leguminosae*).

SEKUBING AYER.

Mallotus floribundus Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SEKUNTUT. (Akar)

Paederia foetida L. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with a very unpleasant scent.

SEKUNTUT.

Saprosma sp. and *Lasianthus* sp. (*Rubiaceae*). Shrubs with white flowers exhaling a very foetid odour when broken.

SELARU.

Macaranga javanica Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SELASIH ANTAN.

Ocimum basilicum L. (*Labiatae*). Basil. A kind of mint often to be found in villages.

SELASIH DENDE. Also SELASIH HUTAN.

Stachytarpheta indica L. (*Verbenaceae*). A common little shrub with blue flowers.

SELASIH HUTAN.

Hyptis suaveolens Poit. (*Labiatae*). Also *Stachytarpheta*

indica L. (*Verbenaceae*).

SETAWO. (Rumput)

Spermacóce hispida L. (*Rubiaceae*). A common prostrate weed in waste ground with small pink flowers.

SELEMBAH. (Akar)

Selimbar according to Favre. *Uncaria sclerophylla* Roxb. (*Rubiaceae*). A large wild gambier.

SELEMPAH. (Selangor)

Gnetum neglectum Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

SELENDAP.

Crinum asiaticum L. (*Amaryllideae*). Favre is the authority for this.

SELENDAP BUKIT.

Trigonostemon indicum Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree.

SELIGURI. (Akar)

Desmodium parvifolium Bak. (*Leguminosae*). A little creeping plant with very small pink flowers, common in grass.

SELIGURI and SELIGURI BETINA.

Clerodendron disparifolium Bl. (*Verbenaceae*). A shrub or small tree wsth yellow flowers.

SELIGURI PADANG.

Sida rhombifolia L. (*Malvaceae*). A common small shrub in open country.

SELIMPAS.

Quisqualis densiflora Wall. (*Combretaceae*). A climber in pink flowers.

SELINSING

Scirpodendron costatum Thw. (*Cyperaceae*). A narrow leaved sedge forming close thickets by river banks especially near the sea.

SĒLOWUNG

Miquelia caudata King. (*Olacineae*). A rather rare climber with small green flowers and curious red flattened ovate fruits in a head. It is used in making the poison for darts by the Sakais. According to Vaughan-Stevens.

SELUANG MUDIK.

Artanema sesamoides Benth. (*Scrophulariaceae*). A herb with violet flowers growing in swamps, the narrow leaves are supposed to be of the shape of the Seluang fish.

SELUBAT.

Aralidium pinnatifidum Miq. (*Araliaceae*).

SELUMAR.

Mussaendopsis Beccuriana Baill. (*Rubiaceae*). A tree with yellow flowers with one lobe of the calyx produced into a large white petaloid limb.

SEMBARANG.

Ardisia lanceolata Roxb. (*Myrsineae*). A shrub with pink flowers.

SEMBANG.

Clerodendron disparifolium Bl. (*Verbenaceae*).

SEMBONG. Also SUMBONG.

Blumea balsamifera De C. (*Compositae*). A strongly scented herb producing the Ngai camphor of the Chinese, and used by the Malays in native medicine.

SEMBONG HUTAN.

Vernonia cinerea Bl. (*Compositae*).

SEMBONG GAJAH.

Adenostemma viscosum Forst. (*Compositae*). A common village weed with mauve flowers.

SEMBONG HUTAN JANTAN.

Clerodendron deflexum Wall. (*Verbenaceae*).

SEMIJO. (Akar)

Strychnos laurina Wall. (*Loganiaceae*). A shrub with small green flowers.

SEMILAT. Also SEMBILAT and SEMELIT.

Rourea fulgens Planch. also *R. rugosa* Planch. (*Connaraceae*). The former is also called SEMILAT DARAT and S. PUTIH. Climbing shrubs with small leaves often red when young, and pink or white flowers. Used for stomach-ache by natives.

SEMILAT MERAH. Also SEMILAT PAPAN.

Cnestis ramiflora Griff. (*Connaraceae*). A common large climber with red shoots and pink flowers, fruits red, pear-shaped.

SEMPELAS LIDAH KUCHING. (Akar) (Malacca)

Grewia laerigata Vahl. (*Tiliaceae*).

SEMPEDU PAHIT.

Eurycoma longifolia Jack. (*Simarubeae*). Variant of LEMPEDU. See BIDARA PAHIT.

SEMPIAN PETRI.

Clerodendron disparifolium Bl. (*Verbenaceae*).

SEMUGUM.

Symplocos adenophylla Wall. (*Styraceae*). A small tree.

SENA.

A variant of SANA i. e. ANGSA *Petrocarpus indicus* L. Chiefly used by Europeans in error for SANA.

SENA. SENA MAKI.

The Senna. *Cassia angustifolia* Vahl. (*Leguminosae*). the leaves of which are imported from Arabia whence the plant derives its name of Mecca Senna.

SENAIAN API.

Xanthophyllum rufum A. W. Beun. (*Polygalaceae*). A tree.

SENALA API LAUT.

Hydnophytum formicarium Jack. (*Rubiaceae*). The ant's nest plant.

SENAMBON.

A variant for SETAMBON; *Baccaurea parviflora* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SENANCHONG.

Croton argyrites Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub.

SENDAGURI.

Variant of SELIGURI. *Sida rhombifolia* L. (*Malvaceae*).

SENDERAI.

Variant for CHENDERAI. *Grewia* spp. (*Tiliaceae*).

SENDEREIAN. (Rumput)

A name for several kinds of Sedges, chiefly *Scleria* (*Cyperaceae*).

SENDOK-SENDOK.

Endospermum malaccense Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Lit.
 "Spoons" on account of the spoon-shaped leaves. A big tree with rather soft wood used for making clogs.

SENDUDOK. Also SENDUDU.

Melastoma polyanthum Bl. (*Melastomaceae*) and allied species.
 Shrubs with showy pink flowers, commonly called "Singapore Rhododendrons."

SENDUDOK. (Akar)

Marumia muscosa Vahl, and other climbing *Melastomaceae* such as *Anplectrum glaucum* Triana and *Dissochaeta punctulata* Hook. fil.

SENDUDOK GAJAH. SENDUDOK HUTAN.

Allomorphia exigua Bl. (*Melastomaceae*). A shrub with greenish flowers.

SENDUDOK PUTIH.

Melastoma sanguineum Sims. (*Melastomaceae*). A shrub with showy pinkish flowers.

SANJUAN BUKIT.

Dracaena terniflora Roxb. (*Liliaceae*). A dwarf *Dracaena*.

SENJUANG HUTAN. Also SANJUAN.

Aglaonema minus Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*). Also *Apostasia nuda* R. Br. (*Apostasiaceae*).

SENGKAWAS.

Diospyros lucida Wall. (*Ebenaceae*). An Ebony tree.

SENGKUANG. Also BENGKUANG.

Pachyrrhizus angulatus Rich. (*Leguminosae*). The Yam-bean.
 A bean with a tuberous root like a turnip, eaten by natives.

SENTADA. Also SETADA.

Podocarpus neglectus Bl. (*Coniferae*). A tree like yew, common near the sea.

SENTOL.

Sandoricum indicum L. (*Meliaceae*). A well known fruit-tree.

SEPADAS BUNGA.

Cratoxylon formosum Benth. (*Hypericaceae*). According to Jack.

SEPA PUTRI. SEPA PETRI.

Pentace triptera Mast. (*Tiliaceae*). A big timber tree, with white flowers. Also *Gonystylus Maingayi* Hook. fil. in Malacca.

SĒPAN. (Malacca)

Dialium patens Bak. (*Leguminosae*). A word used in Malacca for KRANJI.

SEPANG.

Sappan wood. *Asalpinia Sappan* L. (*Leguminosae*). A thorny tree with yellow flowers. The wood gives a red dye.

SEPIT.

Viter vestita Wall. (*Verbenaceae*). A tree with yellow flowers.

SEPUIL.

Arthrophyllum diversifolium Bl. (*Araliaceae*).

SEPUKU.

Heptapleurum renulosum Seem. (*Araliaceae*). An epiphytic shrub.

SEPUM.

Mangifera Maingayi Hook. fil. (*Anacardiaceae*). A large wild mango with eatable fruits.

SERAFAT. (Akar)

Parameria polyneura Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*). A climbing rubber-vine with pink flowers, the bark used in native medicine. SERAPAT or SERAPIT is a name applied to several climbers chiefly *Apocynaceae* some of which are used in medicine.

SERAPAT JANTAN. (Akar)

Urceola malaccensis Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

SERAPAT KUNING.

Gymnema acuminatum Wall. (*Asclepiadeae*). A climber.

SERAPOH.

Daphniphyllum laurinum (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub or tree.

SERAPOH. (Akar)

Celastrus monosperma Roxb. (*Celastrineae*). A climbing shrub.

SERAPU.

Gironniera parvifolia Planch. (*Urticaceae*). A shrub.

SERAPU PUTIH.

Lindera malaccensis Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*). A common shrub or small tree.

SERAU. (Akar)

Parameria glandulifera Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

SERAU LIPIS.

Pavetta indica L. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.

SERAWAN.

Erycibe Sp. (*Convolvulaceae*).

SERAWAN. (Akar) Also SURAWAN.

Roucheria Griffithii Planch. (*Lineae*).

SERAWAN KUBANG.

Ebermacra setigera Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A little white flowered herb, common in woods.

SERAWAS. SERAWAS PAYA. Also SURUAS.

Fagraea racemosa Jack. (*Loganiaceae*). Often known as Sapuli.

SERAYAH.

A name given to timber of several trees belonging to the genera *Shorea*, and *Hopea* (*Dipterocarpeae*).

SERDANG.

Livistona cochinchinensis (*Palmar*). A tall fan palm.

SERGA.

Lepidagathis longifolia Wight. (*Acanthaceae*). A tall herb with dull purple flowers inhabiting dense jungles, used as an abortient by natives.

SĒRĒNAH LAUT.

Saruney according to Favre. *Wedelia biflora* De C. (*Compositae*). A yellow flowered composite common near the sea.

SERERAS. (Malacca)

Pittosporum ferrugineum Ait. (*Pittosporaceae*).

SEREY.

Citronella grass. *Andropogon Schoenanthus* L. (*Gramineae*).

SEREY BUKIT.

Gahnia javanica Zoll. (*Cyperaceae*). A tall sedge with black flower and spikes growing on mountains.

SERI ENGGANG.

Hyptis brevipes Poit. (*Labiatae*).

SERENGAN.

Desmodium latifolium Dec. (*Leguminosae*). Also KAMANI BABI.

SERINGAN.

Uraria crinita Desv. (*Leguminosae*). The Malay Lupine. A small shrub with thick spikes of violet flowers.

SERINGAN JANTAN.

Flemingia congesta Roxb. (*Leguminosae*).

SERŌJA.

The lotus. *Nelumbium speciosum* Br. (*Nymphaeaceae*).

SERTONG. (Malacca)

Kopsia pauciflora Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.

SERUNTU.

Lepidagathis longifolia Wight. (*Acanthaceae*).

SERUPAH BUKIT.

Norrisia malaccensis Gardn. (*Loganiaceae*). Also SARĀPOK.

SESAWI.

Mustard. *Brassica nigra* L. (*Cruciferae*).

SESAWI PASIR.

Artanema sesamoides Benth. (*Scrophularineae*).

SESENDOK.

Contraction for SENDOK-SENDOK. *Endospermum malaccense* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SESEPIT. (Singapore)

Sesuvium portulacastrum L. (*Ficoideae*). A creeping succulent plant with pink flowers common on tidal mud.

SETAMBON. Also SENAMBUN.

Baccaurea parvifolia Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree the wood of which is used for making sticks. It is very hard and yellow.

SETAMBON BETINA.

Baccaurea Wallichii Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SETAWBON LILIN.

Baccaurea brevipes Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SETAMPIN. (Selangor)

Mallotus Griffithianus Hook. fil.

SETAWA. Also SATAWA.

Costus speciosus L. (*Scitamineae*) also *Forrestia* spp. (*Comelinaceae*). Herbs, the creeping stem of which are used in medicine. Variants are TAWA-TAWA and TAWAGA.

SETAWA GAJAH. SETAWA BETINA.

Forrestia mollis Clarke.

SETAWA JANTAN. SETAWA HUTAN.

Forrestia Griffithii Clarke.

SĚTĚBAL.

Fagrae racemosa Jack. (*Loganiaceae*). A variant of Sūtúbal.

SETEBAL. (Akar)

Hoya coronaria Bl. (*Apocynaceae*). A wax flower with downy leaves and large waxy white star shaped flowers.

SETŮ or SETŮL.

Enhalus acoroides Zoll. (*Hydrocharideae*). A marine plant, the fruits of which are eaten by children.

SETUI. (Lankawi)

A local variant for Sentol (*Sandoricum indicum*).

SETUBAL. (Akar) Also SATUBAL.

Henslowia Lobbiania De C. (*Santalaceae*).

SETUBAL PAYA.

Kibara coriacea Endl. (*Monimiaceae*).

SETULANG. (Johore)

Moesa ramentacea A. De C. (*Myrsineae*).

SHINGHE.

Microstemon velutina Engler. (*Anacardiaceae*). A big tree said to produce a dammar.

SIAK. (Akar)

Physostelma Wallichii Wight. (*Asclepiadeae*). A slender climber with white flowers. The roots are sweetly scented and are used in native medicine.

SIAK-SIAK JANTAN.

Dianella ensifolia Red. (*Liliaceae*).

SIAK-SIAK RIMBAH.

Mapania humilis Naves. (*Cyperaceae*).

SIAL MUNAHON. See MANAON.

Pternandra coerulescens Jack. (*Melastomaceae*). A tree.

SIAL MUNAHON. (Akar)

Jasminum smilacifolium Griff. (*Oleaceae*). The three nerved leaves suggest those of *Pternandra* whence the name.

SIAMET (Rumput)

Fimbristylis asperina Vahl. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge.

SIANGGIT. (Sungei Ujong)

Ageratum conyzoides L. (*Compositae*). The white weed.

SIANGAN JANTAN.

Diospyros sp. (*Ebenaceae*).

SIANGUS.

Croton Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A common shrub.

SIANTAN JANTAN. Also SIANTAN HUTAN.

Ixora amoena Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). An orange red *Ixora*.

SIANTAN HUTAN.

Randia longiflora Lam. (*Rubiaceae*).

SIBILEK.

Alsodeia echinocarpa Korth. (*Violaceae*). A shrub with mossy fruit of which the seed is used in medicine as a purgative. Compare SEBILEK.

SIBONGKOK BUKIT.

Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

SIBU. (Rumput)

Oldenlandia corymbosa L. (*Rubiaceae*). A weed with small white flowers.

SIBUEH API. (Akar)

Gymnema acuminatum Wall. (*Asclepiadeae*).

SIBUEH BATU.

Limnophila villosa Benth. (*Scrophularineae*). A little herb.

SIBUEH JANTAN. (Rumput)

Hedyotis glabra Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A common weed.

SIBUEH. (Akar)

Gouania macrocarpa De C. (*Rhamnaceae*). A climber.

SIBURU.

Gomphia Sumatrana Jack. (*Ochnaceae*). According to Jack.

SIDIN. (Akar)

Lygodium dichotomum (*Filices*). A common climbing fern.

SIAGNOS BETINA.

Parastemon urophyllum E. (*Rosaceae*). A tree.

SIBIAK. (Malacca)

Justicia sp. (*Acanthaceae*).

SIGAM.

Goniocarpum longeracemosum King. (*Olacaceae*). A half scandent shrub with long hanging racemes of purplish green flowers.

SIGOH. Also SIGONIAH.

Alsodeia Kunstleriana King. (*Violaceae*). Also *Microdesmis cascarifolia* (*Euphorbiaceae*). Shrubs or the colter sometimes a small tree.

SIGRAN. (Akar)

Willughbeia firma Bl. (*Apocynaceae*).

SIGUMBONG PAYA.

Kibara coriacea Endl. (*Monimaceae*).

SIGUMBOR URAT.

Pothomorphe subpeltata Miq. (*Piperaceae*). A large leaved pepper common in the hill districts.

SIGUN.

Cryptocarya Griffithiana Wight. (*Laurineae*). A large tree.

SIGUNDOL.

Microstylis congesta Lindl. (*Orchideae*). A small ground orchid.

SIGURAI.

Webera longifolia Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.

SIKAP DADA.

Oxalis corniculata L. (*Geraniaceae*). A little yellow-flowered weed common in gardens.

SIKU-SIKU.

Striga latea Lour. (*Scrophularineae*). A small herb with yellow or pink flowers growing in grass. The name is also applied to *Oldenlandia corymbosa* (*Rubiaceae*).

SIKU KELUANG.

Tarrietia simplicifolia Mast. (*Sterculiaceae*). Lit. "Bat's elbow," on account of the winged fruits. A vast tree.

SILAM KULU.

Psychotria polycarpa Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A climbing plant common in hedges.

SILANGSANG.

Pandanus n. sp. A dwarf species allied to *P. oratus* with globose heads of fruit. It also called SINDAYEN MASING.

SILAYER. (Selangor)

Sterculia scaphigera Wall. (*Sterculiaceae*). More commonly known as KUMBANG SAMANGKO.

SILINCHA. (Johore)

Phoebe sp. (*Laurineae*).

SILAT KAIN. (Rumput)

Centotheca lappacea Beau. (*Gramineae*). A grass the heads of which are very adhesive to cloth whence the name.

SILOKAN. (Singapore)

Occhiocharis jaranica Bl. (*Melastomaceae*). A seashore shrub with pink flowers.

SIMAMBA HUTAN. (Langkawi)

Glycosmis sapindoides Lindl. (*Rutaceae*).

SIMPAYAN ULAR. (Malacca)

Cupania pleuropteris Hiern. (*Sapindaceae*). A common tree

SIMPOH.

Favre gives also SIMPUH and there is a variant CHIMPOH. *Dillenia indica* L. (*Dilleniaceae*). A large tree with very large white flowers. Also *Randia anisophylla* Jack, which is also called SIMPOH GAJAH.

SIMPOH AYER.

Cleistanthus hirsutulus Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SIMPOH BUKIT.

Cryptocarya Griffithiana Wight. (*Laurineae*).

SIMPOH JANTAN. SIMPOH BUKIT. SIMPOH HUTAN.

Wormia meliosmaefolia King. (*Dilleniaceae*). A yellow flowered tree common in hill woods.

SIMPOH PAYA.

Wormia pulchella Jack. (*Dilleniaceae*).

SIMPOR. (Perak)

Dichopsis sp. (*Sapotaceae*). A Gutta-percha producing tree.

SIMINJOH. (Akar) (Pahang)

Smilar Helferi A. De C. (*Liliaceae*). A climbing shrub.

SIMMUNGKE. Also MUNGKE.

Croton argyratus Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SINDARONG.

Glochidion sericeum Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A tree.

SINGGA.

Antidesma cuspidatum Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SINGGA BETINA.

Cinnamomum iners Bl. (*Laurineae*). A common wild cinnamon.

SINGGA PUTIH.

Myristica glaucescens Hook. fl. (*Myristicaceae*).

SININTOT. (Johore)

Evodia sp.

SINJARANG. (Akar) See also JARANG-JARANG.

Cyathula prostrata Bl. (*Amarantaceae*).

SINONIA.

Memecylon coeruleum Jack. (*Melastomaceae*). A shrub with blue flowers.

SINTENG.

Cassia tomentosa L. (*Leguminosae*). A hairy weed with yellow flowers introduced from South America.

SINTULANG.

Jackia ornata Wall. (*Rubiaceae*).

SIPET.

Vitex vestita Bl. (*Verbenaceae*).

SIPITUM. (Pahang)

Hedyotis glabra Br. (*Rubiaceae*).

SIRIH.

Betle pepper. *Piper betle* L. (*Piperaceae*). There are two cultivated varieties, SIREH MALAYU and SIRIH CHINA.

SIRIH AYER.

Piper miniatum Bl. (*Piperaceae*). A wild pepper with red spikes of fruit.

SIRIH KADOK.

Piper longum L. (*Piperaceae*). See also KADOK.

SIRI CHICHEWI. (Province Wellesley)

Scindapsus pictus Hassk. (*Aroideae*). A climbing aroid with variegated leaves like those of a pepper.

SIRIT BUDAK. (Johore)

Garcinia sp. (*Guttiferae*).

SISIK NAGA.

Burmannia coelestis Don. (*Burmanniaceae*). Lit. "Dragon's scales." A little herb with violet urn-shaped flowers growing in grass.

SISIK NAGA. (Akar)

Desmodium heterophyllum Bak. (*Leguminosae*). A small creeping plant with pink flowers.

SISIK NAGA. (Akar)

Pellionia Duranana N. E. Br. (*Urticaceae*). A creeping plant with green or purple variegated leaves often cultivated.

SITAKA.

Plumbago rosea L. (*Plumbagineae*). According to Favre; in Singapore it is called CHERAKA.

SITOE SOPIE.

Elaeocarpus robustus Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*).

SITULANG. (Pahang)

Coptosapelta Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

S'RIAN PUTIH.

Kibara coriacea Endl. (*Monimiaceae*).

SRIGALA.

Hedyotis glabra Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A common herb.

SRI KAYA.

The "Bullock's heart." *Anona squamosa* L. (*Anonaceae*).

SRI KAYA BLANDA. Also NONA BLANDA.

The "Sour-sop." *Anona muricata* L. (*Anonaceae*).

S'TANDANG. (Rumput)

Spermacoce hispida Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A little pink flowered creeping herb.

SUAPAH. (Akar)

Urceola torulosa Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

SUASA. (Rumput)

Eriocaulon sexangulare L. (*Eriocauloneae*). A herb with the flowers in white balls on the end of the peduncles, common in and near water.

SUBANG. (Akar)

Sphenodesma pentandra Jack. (Verbenaceae).

SUBIDAI. (Akar)

Tylophora Wallichii Hook. fil. (Asclepiadeae).

SUBURUS. (Akar)

Randia rugulosa Thw. (Rubiaceae). A thorny climber with white flowers.

SUBURUS HITAM.

Diplospora sp. (Rubiaceae). A small tree with green flowers.

SUBURUTEH. See ARA SUBURUTEH.

Ficus pisiifera Wall. (Urticaceae).

SUBURUTEH PUTIH. (Akar)

Psychotria sp. (Rubiaceae). A climbing species.

SUBUTA.

Sarcocephalus subditus Korth. (Rubiaceae).

SUGA.

Ormosia venosa Bak. (Leguminosae). A tree with white flowers.

SUGAÔ PETALING.

Diplospora sp. (Rubiaceae).

SUGI.

Cupania pubescens Radlk. (Sapindaceae) in Maingay's list.

SUGI JANTAN.

Byttneria uncinata Mast. (Sterculiaceae). (Maingay's list.)

Maingay says this has dull red wood and is used for the sides of Gharries. He is the only person who has collected the plant.

SUGI-SUGI.

Gnetum Brunonianum Griff. (Gnetaceae). Also *Aporosa microcalyx* Hook. fil. (Euphorbiaceae).

SUGU-SUGU.

Macaranga javanica Bl. (Euphorbiaceae).

SUGUNJA.

Anadeudron montanum Schott. (Aroideae). An aroid climbing on trees.

SUJARONG.

Tabernaemontana peduncularis Wall. (*Apocynaceae*).

SUKAM BULAN.

Greenia Jackii Wight. (*Rubiaceae*).

SUKAM MERAH.

Aporosa microsphaera Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SUKUN.

The bread fruit. *Artocarpus incisa* L. (*Urticaceae*).

SULIMBAT.

Eugenia conglomerata Duthie. (*Myrtaceae*).

SULENGSEN. (Rumput)

Mariscus pennatus C. B. G. (*Cyperaceae*).

SULOH. (Akar)

Quisqualis indica L. (*Combretaceae*). A climber with red flowers often cultivated.

SULOH BELALANG. (Rumput)

Cyperus Iria L. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge.

SULOH HUTAN. (Akar)

Urceola torulosa Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

SULONG. (Akar)

Psychotria polycarpa Miq. Also *Gynochthodes sublanceolata*. Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

SULOR API JANTAN.

Loranthus pentandrus L. (*Loranthaceae*).

SULUANG MUDEH.

Eranthemum malaccense A. B. G. (*Acanthaceae*).

SULUBAT JANTAN.

Aglaia odoratissima L. (*Meliaceae*).

SULUDANG PINANG.

Peliosanthes albida Hook. fil. (*Ophiopogonaceae*).

SULU KRANG.

Embelia Ribes L. (*Myrsinaceae*). A common woody climber with small white flowers and black berries. SULU is a long shoot and KRANG is coral.

SULUMSAI.

Aporosa Maingayi Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SULUPUT. (Akar)

Iodes velutina King. (*Olucineae*). A climber with green flowers.

SULURO.

Webera stellata Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.

SUMANG.

Quisqualis densiflora Wall. Jack is the authority for this.

SUMANGSO.

Croton argyrites Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SUMBAN PAYA.

Chloranthus officinalis Bl. (*Chloranthaceae*).

SUMBAWANG. (Johore)

Kayea ferruginea Pierre. (*Guttiferae*).

SUMBO. (Rumput)

Cyperus Haspau L. (*Cyperaceae*).

SUMBONG. See SEMBONG.

SUMBONG MERAH.

Didymocarpus crinitus Jack. (*Cyrtandraceae*).

SUMBOR.

Breynia reclinata Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SUMIN JANTAN.

Alchornea villosa Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SUMPAYAN ULAR.

Cstodes macrophyllus Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SUMPELAS LIDAH KUCHING. (Sungei Ujong)

Greigia umbellata Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*).

SUMPUI. (Akar)

Jasminum bifarium Wall. (*Oleaceae*). The wild Jasmine.

SUMPUI BADAQ.

Ophiorrhiza sp. (*Rubiaceae*)

SUMPUH BULAN. Also SUMPUH KRING.

Aglaonema angustifolium N. E. Br. (Aroideae).

SUMPUH KELADA.

Hedyotis capitellata Wall. (Rubiaceae).

SUMPUH KRING.

Argostemma elatostemma Hook. fil. (Rubiaceae).

SUMPU KUHAO. (Malacca)

Clerodendron deflexum Wall. (Verbenaceae).

SUMPUH LANDAK.

Forrestia Griffithii Clarke. (Commelinaceae).

SUMPUH LUMPÔ.

Ardisia odontophylla Wall. (Myrsiniae).

SUMPUH MUNAHAN.

Cyrtandromea megaphylla Hemsl. (Cyrtandraceae).

SUMPU PUCHOT.

Coptosapelta Griffithii Hook. fil. (Rubiaceae).

SUMPU TILINGA BADAÏ.

Crypteronia Griffithii Clarke. (Lythraceae). A fairly large tree.

SUMPUH SEMUT.

Chasalia curviflora var. *angustifolia* (Rubiaceae).

SUMPUH ULAT. (Akar)

Henslowia Lobbiana A. De C. (Santalaceae).

SUMULUT. (Akar)

Lettsomia Maingayi Clarke. (Convolvulaceae).

SUMUNLAT. (Akar)

Lettsomia Maingayi C. B. Clarke. (Convolvulaceae).

SUNAI LAUT. See SERENAH LAUT.

Wedelia biflora De C. (Compositae).

SUNARONG BETINA.

Corchorus capsularis L. (Tiliaceae). A herb with yellow flowers.

SUNDAL MALAM.

Polianthes tuberosa L. (Amoryllideae). The tuberose.

SUNDIK. GETAH SUNDIK.

Pajena Leerii Oliv. (*Sapotaceae*). A tree producing a good Gutta percha.

SUPAH. (Akar)

Hoya caudata Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

SUNGOL HUTAN. SANGAL HUTAN.

Canarium rufum A. W. Benn. (*Burseraceae*) (Maingay's list).

SUNGOL LUTONG. Also SANGGOL LUTONG.

Nephe'ium eriopetalum Miq. (*Sapindaceae*). A wild Rambutan with pendent spikes of flowers and fruits.

SUNG-SUNG HARUS. (Akar)

Combretum trifoliatum Vent. (*Combretaceae*). The fruits are sold in the shops as an anthelmintic.

SUNKIT.

Myristica elliptica Wall. (*Myristicaceae*). A large wild nutmeg.

SUNKO RIMAU.

Parinarium Griffithianum Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*).

SUNTANG PUTIH.

Cedrela febrifuga Bl. (*Meliaceae*).

SUNTO BUKIT.

Hullettia dumosa King. (*Urticaceae*).

SUPATI.

Ixora nigricans Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A white-flowered Ixora.

SUPIDANG. (Rumput)

Mapania bancana Miq. (*Cyperaceae*). A sedge

SUPUCHA.

Phyllochlamys spinosa Bureau. (*Urticaceae*). A compact thorny shrub.

SUPUDEH. Also SUPIDEH. See under ARA.

Ficus urophylla Wall. (*Urticaceae*).

SUPIDEH JANTAN.

Ficus alba Wall. (*Urticaceae*).

SUPUJIT BUKIT.

Cyrtandromoea megaphylla Hemsl. (*Cyrtandraceae*). A large herb with white flowers and a red calyx.

SURAI. (Rumput)

Mariscus pennatus (*Cyperaceae*).

SURAI. (Akar) (Sungei Ujong)

Bragantia corymbosa Griff. (*Aristolochiaceae*).

SURANGKING.

Cleistanthus sp. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SURORAS. (Malacca)

Pittosporum ferrugineum Ait. (*Pittosporaceae*).

SURUAS. SURUAS PAYA. See SERAWAS.

Fuyraea racemosa Jack. (*Loganiaceae*).

SURUMAT. (Akar)

Canthium sp. (*Rubiaceae*).

SURUNDANG. (Akar)

Anodendron montanum Wall. Also *Scindapsus Perakensis* Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*).

SURUNGKO.

Pavetta indica L. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.

SURUNKOP.

Ryparia fasciculata King. (*Burseraceae*). A small tree with flowers in slender spikes.

SURUNTING. (Akar)

Dioscorea laurifolia Wall. (*Dioscoreaceae*). One of the wild yams with spikes of green flowers.

SURUYIAN.

Breynia rhamnoides Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A large shrub.

SURAT BELUKAR. (Rumput)

Mapania bancana (*Cyperaceae*).

SUSAWAT.

Vitis cinnamomea Wall. (*Ampelideae*).

SUSOR. (Rumput)

Spermacoce hispida L. (*Rubiaceae*).

SUSOR DAUN. (Rumput)

Vernonia cinerea Bl. (*Compositae*).

SUSOR PAYA. (Akar) (Malacca)

Lecananthus erubescens Jack. (*Rubiaceae*).

SUSU. (Bunga)

Tabernaemontana coronaria Br. (*Apocynaceae*). Lit. milk flower a common cultivated plant. Favre gives SUSUNG.

SUSU RIMAN.

The Sclerotium or resting stage of a fungus. *Lentinus* sp. (*Tuber regium*) of Rumph. (Herb. Amboin VI.) Used in native medicine.

SUSU PUTRI. (Akar)

Ficus sp. (*Urticaceae*).

SUSUDU BUKIT. (Akar)

Hoya diversifolia Bl. (*Asclepiadeae*). A climbing plant with pink flowers, one of the wax plants.

SUSUDU HUTAN.

Synadenium sp. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A milky succulent herb growing on rocks at Penang.

SUSUN KELAPA.

Tabernaemontana malaccensis Oliv. (*Apocynaceae*).

SUTAPO.

Aporosa Praineana King. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A large shrub.

SUTAPO BUKIT.

Antidesma relutinosum Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SUTNIBUT.

Hedyotis capitellata Wall. (*Rubiaceae*).

SUTUBAL.

Marlea nobilis C. B. A. (*Cornaceae*) Also *Fagrea racemosa* (*Loganiaceae*). Compare SETEBAL.

TABAH. (Sungei Ujong)

Timonius Jambosella Thw. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree.

TABAN. TABAN MERAH.

Dichopsis gutta Benth. (*Sapotaceae*). The Gutta percha.

TABONG BUNGA.

Isora pendula Jack. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with pink and white flowers.

TAH. (Kelantan)

Borassus flabelliformis L. (*Palmar*). The Palmyra palm. Compare LONTAR.

TAHI AYAM.

Lantana mixta L. (*Verbenaceae*). Also called Tahi Ayam BUSUK. The name is also applied to *Vinca rosea* and *Ageratum coryzoides* L. These are all weeds which spring up near houses and so are supposed to be connected with chicken's dung which the name means.

TAHI BABI.

Vernonia cinerea Bl. (*Compositae*). Literally Pig's dung. A common weed.

TAHI KERBAU. (Rumput)

Fimbristilis miliacea Benth. (*Cyperaceae*). "Buffaloe dung." The buffaloes eat the plant and the seeds passed often germinate.

TAJAM BALAT.

Ryparosa fasciculata King. (*Birnieae*).

TAJAM MOLEH.

Baccaurea brevipes Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A tree with eatable fruits.

TALAN.

Saraca triandra Bak. (*Leguminosae*). A half scandent shrub or a small tree with red flowers.

TALAN KUNYIT. (Malacca)

Saraca cauliflora Bak. (*Leguminosae*). A tree with large masses of yellow flowers, and long pink pods.

TALAN. (Rumput)

Adenosma capitatum Benth. (*Scrophularineae*)

TAMAN. (Rumput)

Cyperus pumilus Vahl. (*Cyperaceae*). A small sedge.

TAMBAK.

More usually TOMBAK which see. Tobacco.

TAMBAK BUKIT.

Vernonia cinerea Bl. (*Compositae*).

TAMBANG SISIR.

Pimelandra Wallichii A. De C. (*Myrsineae*). A small tree.

TAMBO.

Euthrenis leucocarpa (*Ochnaceae*). A little shrub with terminal spikes of pink flowers, and red or white berries.

TAMBON CHUCHUT.

Aporosa aurea Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

TAMPANG.

Artocarpus Gomeziana Wall. (*Urticaceae*). Also called TAMPANG TULONG and TAMPANG NASI and TAMPANG BURONG. A large tree with soft eatable fruits green outside and pink within.

TAMPANG BURONG.

Ficus vasculosa Wall. (*Urticaceae*). This name is also applied to *Artocarpus Gomeziana*, Wall. which is the true TAMPANG.

TAMPANG BULAT.

Artocarpus Gomeziana Wall. var *Griffithii* (*Urticaceae*).

TAMPANG MANIS. TAMPANG AMBONG.

Artocarpus Lakoocha Roxb. (*Urticaceae*).

TAMPAN PUTRI.

Eranthemum malaccense Clarke. (*Acanthaceae*). A shrub with violet flowers.

TAMPONG BESI. Also TAMPOH BESI.

Callicarpa longifolia Lam. (*Verbeanceae*).

TAMPONG BESI PUTIH.

Callicarpa cana Lam. There are shrubs with violet flowers and small black or white fruits. The latter has the backs of the leaves white.

TAMPONG ARI. (Akar)

Also RUMPUT ULAR ARI. (Clifford and Swettenham).

Erycibe angulata King. (*Convolvulaceae*). Ari is a poisonous snake. A climbing shrub.

TAMPINAH.

Hydrocera triflora W. and A. (Geraniaceae). The water-balsam.

TAMPINES.

Sloetia sideroxydon Teysm. (Urticaceae). A well known timber. Slight variations or states of the plant are known as T. MERAH, T. KERONG, T. PUTIH, T. HITAM.

TAMPO KALIN.

Pollia sorzogonensis Endl. (Commelinaceae). A herb occurring in hill jungles.

TAMPO KULANG. Also GULANG and GLANG.

Leptaspis urceolata Br. (Gramineae). A broad leaved grass growing in jungles. Also called GETAH PUYUH.

TAMPON TULONG.

Aralidium pinnatifidum Miq. (Araliaceae).

TAMPOI.

Baccaurea malayana Hook. fil. (Euphorbiaceae). A well known fruit.

TAMPOI PAYA. (Johore)

Gomphia Hookeri Hook. fil. (Ochnaceae). A tree with red flowers.

TAMPOI TUNGA. TAMPOI TUNGNAU.

Baccaurea macrophylla Hook. fil. (Euphorbiaceae). A tree with brown fruits.

TAMPOI DADA.

Pyrenaria acuminata Planch. (Ternstroemiaceae).

TAMPOI PACHAT.

Aporosa Maingayi Hook. fil. (Euphorbiaceae).

TAMPUNEH.

Artocarpus rigida Bl. (Urticaceae). The Monkey-jack. A big tree with an excellent fruit.

TANAK RIMAU. (Akar)

Sphenodesma pentandra Jack. (Verbenaceae).

TANDOK-TANDOK. (Akar)

Strophanthus dichotomus De C. (Apocynaceae). Lit. "Horns"

on account of the horn-shaped fruits. A climber with curiously shaped tailed flowers purple and white. The name is also applied to some other kinds of Apocynaceous climbers with similar fruits.

TANJONG. (Bunga)

Minusops Elengi L. (*Sapotaceae*). A commonly planted tree.

TANTAN. (Buuga)

Amomum xanthophlebium Baker. (*Zingiberaceae*). A wild ginger the flowers of which are used in curries.

TAPAK BURONG.

Aneilema nudiflorum L. (*Commelinaceae*). Also *Mollugo stricta* L. (*Ficoideae*). Lit. "Bird's feet." Little straggling weeds common in waste ground.

TAPAK ETIE.

Floscopa scandens (*Commelinaceae*). Lit. "Duck's feet." A herb with pink flowers growing in wet places.

TAPAK KERBAU.

Clerodendron villosum Bl. (*Verbenaceae*). "Buffalo's feet." A common shrub with white flowers.

TAPAK KUDA.

Ipomea pes-caprae Roth. (*Convolvulaceae*) Lit. "Horse feet" from the shape of the leaves. The Goat's foot convolvulus, a pink convolvulus common on sea coasts.

TAPAK RIMAU

Trevesia sundaica Miq. (*Araliaceae*). "Tiger's feet" A shrub; curious palmate leaves suggesting the paw marks of a tiger

TAPAK RUSA. (Akar)

Lettsomia peguensis Clarke. (*Convolvulaceae*). Lit Deer's feet.

TAPIS. (Johore)

Mesua ferrea L. (*Guttiferae*). The Ceylon Iron wood.

TARASAY MANIS.

Glochidion insulare Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A sea shore shrub.

TARING PELANDOK.

Diospyros hirsuta var *lucida* Wall. (*Ebenaceae*). (Maingay's list).

TAROK MANIS.

More commonly CHEKOP MANIS. *Sauropus albicans* Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

TARUM.

Indigo, *Indigofera tinctoria* L. (*Leguminosae*).

TARUM. (Akai)

Marsdenia tinctoria Br. (*Asclepiadeae*). A climber sometimes but seldom cultivated for indigo.

TARUMBO. (Pahang)

Marsdenia sp.

TASAL. (Malacca)

Cupania Lessertiana Camb. (*Sapindaceae*). A tree.

TASEH-TASEK.

Adenosma capitatum Benth. (*Scrophularineae*).

TAWAK.

Sideroxylon ferrugineum Hook. (*Sapotaceae*). A small tree with coppery leaves common on the sea coast.

TAWAGA. (Penang)

Forrestia mollis Hassk. (*Commelinaceae*). See SETAWA.

TAWA-TAWA ANTAR. See SETAWA.

Costus speciosa L. (*Scitamineae*) A tall plant with large white flowers and red calyces. The name Tawa-Tawa is most commonly modified into Setawa and is applied to this plant and various species of *Forrestia* (*Commelyniaceae*) The creeping stems of both being used in medicine.

TEBRAU.

A name applied to several of the larger grasses chiefly *Sacharum arundinaceum* L. *S. Ridleyi* Hook. (Pahang) and *Thysanolaena acarifera* Nees.

TÉ.

Thea chinensis (*Ternstroemiaceae*). The tea plant.

TÉ (Poko)

Panax fruticosum L. (*Araliaceae*). A commonly cultivated ornamental shrub.

TÉ MACAO. (Malacca)

Scoparia dulcis (*Scrophularineae*). An introduced weed with small white flowers. Leaves used to make a medicinal tea.

TEBAN.

Variant of TABAN. *Dichopsis gutta* Benth. (*Sapotaceae*).

TEBING AGA.

Leonurus sibiricus L. (*Labiatae*). A pink flowered weed sometimes cultivated by the Chinese.

TĒBU.

Sugar-cane. *Saccharum officinarum* L. (*Gramineae*).

TEBUANG B'LANG.

Myristica sp. near *polysphoerula* Hook. fil. One of the wild nutmegs.

TEJEH.

Cinnamomum mollissimum Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*). Favre gives Tēja. A wild cinnamon with downy leaves.

TELINAH KERBAU BUKIT.

Vanilla Griffithii Rehb fil. (*Orchideae*). A climbing orchid.

TELINGA TIKUS. (Akar)

Desmodium heterophyllum De C. (*Leguminosae*). Lit. mouse-ear; a little creeping plant probably so called from the shape of its leaves.

TELINGIN KRA. (Kedah)

Henslowia Lobbiania A. De C. (*Santalaceae*). "Ape ears."

TELOR BELANGKAS.

Sida carpinifolia L. (*Malvaceae*). "King-crab's eggs." Also *Maesa ramentacea* A. De C. (*Myrsineae*) from the resemblance of the small round fruits to the eggs.

TELOR BUJAK. (Akar)

Ageloea vestita Hook. fil. (*Connaraceae*).

TELOR IKAN. (Rumput)

Panicum radicans L. (*Gramineae*). A grass with a very fine panicle of small black spikelets. Literally "Fish-egg grass."

TELUTA JANTAN.

Heptapleurum renulosum Seem. (*Araliaceae*).

TEMAH. (Lankawi)

A species of *Shorea* (*Dipterocarpeae*) I have seen no flowers.

TEMAH BATU.

Pentacme Malayana King. (*Dipterocarpeae*). A straggling tree on lime-stone rocks.

TEMAGNU. (Singapore)

Glochidion superbum Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree common in open country.

TEMBAGA. (Rumput)

Ischaemum muticum Vahl. (*Gramineae*). One of the commonest grasses.

TEMBAGA SUASA. (Bunga)

Crinum asiaticum L. (*Amaryllideae*). "The Pinch-beck onion." A common sea-shore plant, with white flowers. The coppery sheaths of the bulb are alluded to in the native name.

TEMBATU.

Parinarium nitidum Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*). See also MERBATU. A big tree with a good timber. Also applied to *Scortechinia Kingii* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

TEMBUSU. Also TEMUSU.

Fagraea fragrans Roxb. (*Leguminosae*). A very common large tree giving a first class timber.

TEMBUSU JANTAN.

Polyosma mutabile Bl. (*Saxifragaceae*). A tree with good timber whence the confusion with *Fagraea fragrans* Roxb., the real TEMBUSU.

TEMBUSU PAYA.

Alstonia macrophylla Wall. (*Apocynaceae*).

TEMIN. (Prov. Wellesley)

Balanostreblus ilicifolius Kunz. (*Urticaceae*). A thorny shrub.

TEMOHONG.

Buchanania acuminata Turcz. (*Anacardiaceae*). A tree with white flowers.

TEMPAH RAGAT. (Pahang). TEMPU RANAK. (Malacca)
Rubus moluccanus L. (*Rosaceae*). The wild raspberry.

TEMU.

A name given to many wild gingers, (*Scitamineae*).

TEMU KUNCHI.

Koempferia pandurata Rosc. A small cultivated ginger.

TEMU KUNYIT.

Turmeric. *Curcuma longa* L.

TEMU LAWAS.

Curcuma zedoaria Rosc. The Zedoary. A white turmeric used in curries.

TEMURUS.

Ardisia oxyphylla Wall. (*Myrsineae*). A shrub with pink flowers.

TENGAH.

Ceriops candolleana Arn. (*Rhizophoraceae*). A mangrove of which the bark is extensively used for tanning and dyeing.

TENGAH HUTAN.

Ternstroemia penangiana Chois. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). A tree with deep green leaves, white flowers, and very conspicuous plum-shaped red fruits which split and let the seeds which are scarlet hang out.

TENGGEH BURONG. Also S'TENGAH BURONG.

Evodia Roxburghiana Benth. *E. latifolia* De C. and other species. Shrubs or trees with corymbs of white flowers.

TENGKAWANG. (Minyak)

The fat of *Diplocnemia sebifera* Pierre. It is imported into Singapore from Borneo.

TENGGOK BIAWAK.

Pagraea racemosa Jack. (*Loganiaceae*). Also *Allomorpha exigua* Bl. (*Melastomaceae*). Lit Lizard's neck.

TENGGOK BIAWAK HITAM. (Akar)

Ficus aurantiaca Griff. (*Urticaceae*). A climbing fig with large orange figs. Literally, the black lizard's neck.

TENOL.

Myristica laurina Hook. fil. (*Myristicaceae*). A small tree.

TENTAWAN. (Akar)

Conocephalus suaveolens Bl. (*Urticaceae*). One of the water producing vines, with large leaves and balls of pinkish flowers.

TENTULANG MERAH.

Garcinia eugeniaefolia Wall. (*Guttiferae*). Contraction for TULANG-TULANG?

TENTARONG. (Akar)

Lettsomia Mangayi C. B. Clarke. (*Convolvulaceae*).

TEPUS.

Wild gingers, chiefly of the genus *Stenochasma* etc. (*Scitamineae*).

TEPUS DANA.

Stenochasma urceolare Griff. A large plant with the red flowers borne in heads, on the under ground portion of the stem just appearing above ground.

TEPUS KIJOL.

Alpinia Rafflesiana Wall. A pretty ginger with a terminal spike of orange and red flowers.

TEPUS MERAH.

Annonum aculeatum Roxb.

TERAP.

Artocarpus Kunsteri Hook. fil. (*Urticaceae*). A tree producing a kind of rubber used for catching birds and a bark cloth used by the Sakais.

TERATEL.

Nelumbium speciosum, Willd. (*Nymphaeaceae*). The Lotus

TERATEI KECHIL.

The common Water lily. *Nymphaea stellata* Wall.

TERENTANG.

Campnosperma auriculata Hook. fil. (*Anacardiaceae*). A big tree with large leaves and small green flowers. The wood though soft is good as it is of a beautiful silvery white.

TERENTANG BUKIT.

Allophylus cobbe L. (*Sapindaceae*). A common shrub.

TERMAL.

Myristica coccinea Hook. fil. (*Myristicaceae*).

TERONG.

A name given to various species of *Solanum* (*Solanaceae*).

TERONG ASAM HUTAN. TERONG BLANDA. TERONG PURAT.

Solanum aculeatissimum Jacq. A small species very thorny with globose orange fruits.

TERONG KUMAN. (Lankawi)

Cyclea arnotti Miers. (*Menispermaceae*). A climbing plant.

TERONG MERANTI. (Kedah) TERONG PARACHICHIT.

Solanum nigrum L. A common weedy plant growing all over the world. It is eaten as a spinach.

TERONG PIPIT.

Solanum torvum Swartz also *S. verbascifolium* L. Common shrubs in waste grounds.

TERONG RAYA. Also T. BULAH and TERONG PIPIT. TERONG RIMBANG.

Solanum verbascifolium L. A shrub with white flowers.

TERONG TIKUS.

S. sarmentosum Nees. (*Solanaceae*).

TERONG-TERONG. (Akar)

Lettsonia Maingayi C. B. Clarke (*Convolvulaceae*).

TERUNTUM.

Aegiceras majus Gaertn. (*Myrsineae*). A sea-shore shrub.

TERUTAP BATU.

Torenia polygonoides Benth. (*Scrophulariaceae*). A small creeper common in grass, flowers brown and white.

TERUTUS. (Rumput)

Ischoemum muticum (*Gramineae*).

TIGA CHABANG. (Akar)

Trichosanthes Wavraei Cogn. (*Cucurbitaceae*). A wild pumpkin with trifoliate leaves.

TIGA SARI. (Rumput)

Cyperus compressus L. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge. Lit three-angled grass.

TIMAH BANGAN.

Glochidion superbum Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

TIMAH-TIMAH. Contrated to TITIMAH.

Ilex cymosa (*Ilicineae*). A small tree with a very white stem flowers very small greenish white.

TIMAH-TIMAH BULAN. T. GADING.

Ilex macrophylla Wall. (*Ilicineae*).

TIMAH KETAM. (Akar)

Streptocaulon Wallichii W. and A. (*Asclepiadeae*). A very milky climber.

TIMBAH TASEK. Also TASEK-TASEK.

Adenosma coeruleum Benth. (*Scrophulariaceae*).

TIMBANG DAYONG. (Sungei Ujong)

Anthocephalus Cadamba Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

TIMUN. Also MENTIMUN, KUTIMUN, and TIMUN-TIMUN.

Any small pumpkins (*Cucurbitaceae*) and passion-flowers (*Passifloreae*).

TIMUN CHINA.

The cucumber. *Cucumis sativus*, L.

TIMUN DENDANG.

Passiflora foetida L. Also *Modecca Singaporeana* Mast. (*Passifloreae*).

TIMUN DENDANG LUNJUNG.

Trichosanthes celebica Cogn. (*Cucurbitaceae*). A wild pumpkin with white flowers and scarlet fruits.

TIMUN GAJAH.

Trichosanthes Wallichianum Cogn. (*Cucurbitaceae*).

TIMUN GAJAH MERAH.

Modecca singaporeana Mast. (*Passifloreae*).

TIMUN HUTAN.

Passiflora quadrangularis L. (*Passifloreae*). The grénádilla.

TIMUN PADANG.

Passiflora foetida L. (*Passifloreae*). A passion flower with small white flowers and red fruit enclosed in a viscid calyx, common in waste ground but not indigenous.

TIMUN PAYA.

Modecca singaporeana Mast. (*Passifloreae*).

TIMUN TIKUS.

Mukia sp. (*Cucurbitaceae*). A small wild pumpkin with fruits no bigger than peas.

TINGAL BALAI.

Aralidium pinnatifidum Miq. (*Araliaceae*).

TINGAO.

Leptonychia glabra Turcz. (*Sterculiaceae*). A shrub with small green flowers.

TINGAR BELUKAR.

Elaeocarpus paniculatus Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

TIRAK.

Eurya acuminata De C. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). A small tree.

TITIMAH.

Contraction for TIMAH-TIMAH. *Ilex cymosa* Bl. (*Ilicineae*).

TITIMAH BETINA. (Malacca)

Micromelum pubescens Bl. (*Rutaceae*).

TIUP-TIUP.

Adinandra dumosa Jack. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). A small tree common in secondary jungle; flowers white.

TIYUNG.

Cycas Rumphii (Cycadeae) according to Favre. It is more commonly known here as PAKU LAUT.

TOI.

Leea sp. (Ampelideae).

TOIOH. (Singapore)

Goniocaryum longiracemosum King. (Olacineae). A large shrub.

TOKONG BULU.

Hedyotis vestita Br. (Rubiaceae). A weed with small lilac flowers.

TOL.

Coscinium fenestratum Colebr. (Menispermaceae). On the authority of Prof. Vaughan-Stephens. Probably a Sakai word. A large climber used in native medicine.

TOMBAK-TOMBAK. TOMBAK BUKIT.

Vernonia cinerea Bl. (Compositae). The name is also applied to several other composites found in waste ground. See TAMBAK.

TOMBAK-TOMBAK JANTAN.

Ageratum conyzoides L. (Compositae).

TONGKAT ALI. (Poko)

Grewia umbellata Roxb. (Tiliaceae).

TONGKAT ALI. (Rumput)

Panicum sarmentosum Roxb. (Gramineae). A large grass common in woods.

TONGKAT BAGINDA. (Penang)

Eurycoma longifolia Jack. (Simaruceae). See BIDARA PAHIT.

TONGKAT SETAU.

Clinogyne grandis Benth. (Scitamineae).

TONGKING. (Bunga)

Pergularia minor Andr. (Asclepiadeae). The well-known Tongkin Creeper.

TONGMOGU.

Cleistanthus hirsutulus Hook. fil. (Euphorbiaceae).

TRALING.

Trarrietia simplicifolia Mast. (*Sterculiaceae*). A gigantic tree. (Maingay's list). Traling is a very good timber much in request.

TRANGNOK.

Pittosporum ferrugineum Ait. (*Pittosporaceae*).

TUAK-TUAK. Also TAWAK.

Sideroxylon ferrugineum Hook. (*Sapotaceae*).

TUBA.

Derris elliptica Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A climber with pink flowers. The roots used a fish poison.

TUBA-TUBA. (Akar)

Derris maingayana Hook. fil. (*Leguminosae*).

TUBANG.

Chasalia curviflora Thw. (*Rubiaceae*).

TUBO.

Adinandra sp. (*Ternstroemiaceae*).

TUBO BUAH.

Cryptocarya Griffithiana Wight. (*Laurineae*).

TUBO KELOI.

Poltia sorzogonensis Endl. (*Commelinaceae*).

TUDONG RUMAN.

Clerodendron disparifolium Wall. (*Verbenaceae*).

TUGOR PONTIANAK. (Akar)

Chailletia deflexifolia Turcz. (*Chailletiaceae*).

TUI. (Buah)

Ironanthes icosandra Jack. (*Lineae*).

TUI KARAS.

Aquilaria malaccensis Lam. (*Thymeleaceae*). See also GAHARU. This name is applied to the young plants of Gaharu.

TUKAS. (Akar)

Ventilago leiocarpa Benth. (*Rhamnaceae*).

TUKI. (Rumput)

Kyllinga monocephala Vahl. (*Cyperaceae*).

TOKO TAKAL. (Akar)

Croton candatus Geisel. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A bush or climber with yellowish globular fruits.

TUKO TAKAL. (Poko)

Baccaurea wallichii Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A tree.

TUKUL.

Artocarpus n. sp. (*Urticaceae*). An undescribed species of *Artocarpus* with pinnate leaves common in Singapore.

TUKUS.

Caryota mitis Lour. (*Palmeae*). A common palm.

TUKUS TIKUS.

Peliosanthes albida Hook. fil. (*Ophiopogoneae*). A herb with broad leaves and white flowers found in woods.

TULANG BETINA.

Petunga sp. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree.

TULANG BUKIT.

Derris thyrsiflora Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A scandent shrub with white flowers.

TULANG DAENG.

Millettia aburpurea Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A big tree with deep purple flowers.

TULANG HUTAN.

Moesa ramentacea Vahl. (*Myrsineae*). A scandent shrub.

TULANG PADANG. (Akar)

Connarus gibbosus Wall. and *C. grandis* Jack. (*Connaraceae*) Climbing shrubs.

TULANG-TULANG.

Garcinia nigrolineata Planch. (*Guttiferae*). Commonly known as KANDIS.

Also *Psychotria malayana* Jack. (*Rubiaceae*). Tulang-Tulang, literally Bones, seems to refer to the wood of the plants which is white and bony. I do not however see why it is applied to the second of these, which is a small shrub.

TULO BELALANG. (Rumput)

Sporobolus diander L. (*Gramineae*). A common roadside grass.

TULO BELANGKAS.

Oldenlandia corymbosa Heyne. (*Rubiaceae*). A common little weed.

TULOH BIJO.

Ficus globosa Bl. (*Urticaceae*). A shrub with green figs.

TULO BUJAK. (Akar)

Agelaea vestita Hook. fil. (*Connaraceae*). A scandent shrub.

TULO PUTIH.

Callicarpa lanata Benth. (*Verbenaceae*).

TULO SINTADOK. (Rumput)

Paspalum scrobiculatum L. (*Gramineae*). A very common grass. SINTADOK is a caterpillar. The name refers to the spikes, which resemble them

TUMBAH UTAN.

Hetaeria obliqua Bl. (*Orchideae*). A little ground orchid.

TUMBET KAYU.

Allophyllus cobbe Bl. (*Sapinduceae*). A common shrub.

TUMBO DAUN.

Bryophyllum calycinum Salisb. (*Arassulaceae*).

TUMBO DAUN BUKIT.

Leea sambucina Willd. (*Ampelideae*).

TUMIANG. (Akar)

Lettsonia peguensis C. B. Clarke. (*Convolvulaceae*).

TUMILANG.

Aglaia odoratissima (*Meliaceae*).

TUMMU.

Didymocarpus crinitus Jack. (*Ayrtandraceae*).

TUMMU KECHIL.

D. reptans Jack. Jack is the authority for these two. I never heard the name.

TUMPANG.

Croton Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

TUMU.

Bruguiera gymnorhiza Lam. One of the mangrove trees.

the wood used for firing, the bark for tanning.

TUMURUANG.

Maba cordata Hiern. (*Ebenaceae*).

TUMURUS.

Ardisia oxyphylla Wall. (*Myrsineae*).

TUPAI. (Poko)

Polyosma mutabilis Bl. (*Saxifragaceae*). Lit. Squirrel tree.

TUPOI. (Penang)

Zingiber spectabile Griff. (*Scitamineae*).

TURI.

Agati grandiflora Desv. (*Leguminosae*). An ornamental tree with large white or pink flowers.

TURI. (Rumput)

Clitoria cajanifolia Benth. (*Leguminosae*).

TURUBOL.

Exora grandifolia Zoll and Mor. (*Rubiaceae*).

TURUKOP BUMI.

Cassia nodosa Ham. (*Leguminosae*).

TUTOK.

Hibiscus macrophyllus Roxb. (*Malvaceae*). A tree of which the bark is used for fibre.

TUTUBO. (Akar)

Gnetum funiculare Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

TUTUMBA MERAH.

Emilia sonchifolia De C. (*Compositae*). The pink groundsel
A common weed.

TUTUMBA is perhaps a contraction for TOMBAK-TOMBAK.

TUTUP BUMI.

Elephantopus scaber L. (*Compositae*). Lit. Cover the ground
a pink flowered weed common in grass plots.

TUTUP BUMI PAYA.

Blainvillea latifolia De C. (*Compositae*). A small white
flowered weed.

TUTUP BUMI RIMBAH.

Allomorpha Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Melastomaceae*). A herb in

woods with large round leaves red beneath, and white flowers.

UBAH.

Various species of *Glochidion* (*Euphorbiaceae*). Some of which supply a first class timber.

UBAH HITAM.

Gl. desmocarpum Hook. fil.

UBAH KECHIL.

Glochidion leiostylum Hook. fil.

UBAH MERAH.

Glochidion brunneum Hook. fil. Also called UBAH PAYA.

UBAH PAYA.

Glochidion microbotrys Hook. fil. also *G. brunneum*.

UBAI-UBAI.

Pouzolzia pentandra Berm. (*Urticaceae*). A common weed.

UBAK.

Galearia phlebocarpa Br. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

UBAN KAYU. (Akar)

Cardiospermum Halicacabum L. (*Sapindaceae*). The balloon-vine. A slender climber.

UBAT.

Drug or medicine.

UBAT CHACHING.

Hedychium longicornutum Hook. fil. (*Scitamineae*). Lit. "Anthelmintic." One of the very few Epiphytic Gingers, the roots used in medicine for worms.

UBAT HALAN.

Psychotria Jackiana (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub the roots of which are used in cases of snake-bite.

UBAT RAJA.

Smilax china L. (*Liliaceae*). A well-known Chinese drug. The tubers are sold in the markets. It is called UBI RAJAH in Java.

UBI.

Any yam or tuberous root. Most are classified under their special names.

UBI BENGALA.

The potato (*Solanum tuberosum*). See also under KENTANG.

UBBI KAYU.

Tapioca. *Manihot utilisima* (Euphorbiaceae).

UBI NASI.

Dioscorea alata Roxb. The commonest cultivated yam.

UBI PASIR.

Dioscorea pentaphylla L. (Dioscoreaceae). Also UBI JABBET
see under JABBET.

UJOL.

Willughbeia coriacea Wall. (Anacynaceae). A lofty jungle climber supplies an Indian rubber; see GETAH UJOL.

ULAN. (Akar)

Thunbergia alata Roxb. (Acanthaceae). Also *Ipomea cymosa* (Convolvulaceae) and *Aspidopterys concava* (Malpighiaceae)

ULAN BUKIT.

Lettsomia peguensis C. B. Clarke. (Convolvulaceae).

ULAM GAJAH.

Ipomea peltata Miq. (Convolvulaceae).

ULAN JANTAN. (Akar)

Erycibe Princei Hook. fil. (Convolvulaceae). A climber with small white flowers.

ULAN PUTIH.

Ipomea uniflora Roem. (Convolvulaceae). A white convolvulus.

ULAN RAJAH.

Cosmos caudatus (Compositae). Leaves used as a vegetable.
A herb common around villages.

ULAM TIKUS. (Akar) (Malacca)

Mikania scandens Wabl. (Compositae).

ULAR. (Akar)

Freycinetia angustifolia (Pandanaceae). Lit. Snake climber;
a common climber in the jungles.

ULAR ARI. (Rumput)

Erycibe angulata King. (Convolvulaceae).

ULAS. (Kayu)

Helicteres Isora L. (*Sterculiaceae*). A shrub the fruits of which imported from India, are much used by Malays in medicine.

ULOH-ULOH.

Diplospora sp. (*Rubiaceae*).

UMBAL.

Mapania hypolytroides Benth. (*Cyperaceae*). A sedge used for making mats.

UMPAONG PUTIH.

Petunga venulosa Roxb. (*Rubiaceae*).

UMU. (Akar). (Johore)

Conocephalus scortechinii Hook. fil. (*Urticaceae*). "Purple climber," from its violet flower heads.

UNAK. Also spelt ONAK, and UNAR.

Plectocomia Griffithii (*Palmae*). A common climbing rattan more commonly known as ROTAN DAHAN.

UNAK. (Akar)

Zizyphus calophyllus Wall. (*Celastrineae*). A climber with strong short hooks.

UNCHONG. (Province Wellesley)

Hibiscus floccosus Mast. (*Malvaceae*). A tree; Hibiscus with yellow flowers with a narrow eye.

UNTING-UNTING.

Clerodendron nutans (*Verbenaceae*).

UNTING-UNTING BESAR.

Sterculia rubiginosa Jack. (*Sterculiaceae*). According to Jack.

UPAS.

Antiaris toxicaria (*Urticaceae*). Given by Favre as Malay, but rarely if ever used in the Peninsula. See IPOH.

UPAT.

Panicum radicans (*Gramineae*.)

WA-WA.

Dipodium pictum (*Orchideae*). Authority of Prof. Vaughan-Stevens. Probably a Sakai word.

WAMPANU. (Johore)

Antidesma salicifolia Hook. fil. (*Ephorbiaceae*). A shrub with long narrow leaves.

WANGI. (Akar)

Andropogon muricatus L. (*Gramineae*). The Vetiver or Kuskus grass; literally scented root. It is a native of India and sometimes though rarely cultivated here.

WANGI. (Rumput)

Cyperus distans L. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge.

WARANGAN.

Variant of BERANGAN, which see.

WARINGIN.

Ficus benjamina L. (*Urticaceae*). Also BARINGIN. A large fig tree often cultivated. Probably a Javanese word.

WARŪ.

Variant of BARU. *Hibiscus tiliaceus* L.

YU.

Ryparia sp. (*Bixineae*).

ADDENDA.

BALAU.

This proves to be *Parinarium oblongifolium* Hook. fil.
(*Rosaceae*).

CHICHIT.

Popowia ramosissima King. (*Anonaceae*). A small tree.

GERITTA.

Turpinia pomifera De. C. (*Sapindaceae*). A tree.

HALIYA ENGGANG. (Lankawi)

Calanthe rubens Ridl. Literally "Horn-bill's ginger."
A handsome orchid; the pseudobulbs used in native
medicine.

KATA KRAN.

Callicarpa arborea Roxb. (*Verbenaceae*). A tree with pink
flowers.

KELIPONG.

A variant for KELUMPUNG.

LOW KAYU. (Lankawi).

Vanda gigantea Lindl. (*Orchideae*). Compare DAUN LOW.

LUMBU JAWA.

Morinda rigida Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber used for bird-
lime.

MARALAPIT.

Ilhgera appendiculata Bl. (*Combretaceae*). A climber used in
native medicine for rheumatism.

MALAS.

Parastemon urophyllum A. De. C. (*Rosaceae*). A big tree
with a useful timber.

PEPARU.

Cyperus venustus Br. (*Cyperaceae*). A large and handsome
sedge.

RAMBEH PADANG. (Akar)

Psychotria sarmentosa. Bl. (*Rubiaceae*).

ROTAN TUKUS.

Plecticomia Griffithii Hook. fil.

SEMANTAH.

Vitex simplicifolia. Clarke. (*Verbenaceae*). A tree.



CORRIGENDA.

Pg.	40	line	25	<i>xylophylla</i> .	read	<i>xylophylla</i> .
"	46	"	27	<i>Aussaenda</i> .	"	<i>Mussaenda</i> .
"	93	"	2	<i>Saportea</i> .	"	<i>Laportea</i> .
"	96	"	10	<i>cariacea</i> .	"	<i>coriacea</i> .
"	"	"	29	<i>Dichops pustulatu</i> .	"	<i>Dichopsis pustulatus</i> .
"	97	"	21	<i>Nulletia</i> .	"	<i>Millettia</i> .
"	98	"	4	<i>setusa</i>	"	<i>retusa</i> .
"	99	"	12	TIAP-TIAP	"	TIUP-TIUP
"	"	"	33	<i>Ghaesaubilla</i>	"	<i>Ghaesembilla</i> .
"	100	"	13	<i>malvacense</i>	"	<i>malaccense</i> .
"	"	"	30	<i>Acanthus ebractiatus</i>	"	<i>Acanthus ebracteatus</i> .
"	101	"	3	<i>accuella</i>	"	<i>acmella</i> .
"	"	"	21	<i>apiscarpa</i>	"	<i>apiocarpa</i> .
"	103	"	4	<i>Impaticus</i>	"	<i>Impatiens</i> .
"	"	"	10	<i>tariarius</i>	"	<i>tanarius</i> .
"	"	"	33	<i>Rancheria</i>	"	<i>Roucheria</i> .
"	104	"	24	JIWYT	"	JIWAT.
"	152	"	15	<i>canium</i>	"	<i>caninum</i> .
"	193	"	7	<i>Stnophylla</i>	"	<i>stenophylla</i> .
"	208	"	24	<i>Suffa</i>	"	<i>Luffa</i> .
"	249	"	29	<i>Olainceae</i>	"	<i>Olacineae</i> .

